THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 5. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, February 2, 1870. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

Business Cards.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also the most elegant Trimmings to be secured in Paris. Laces, Ribbons, Velvets, Bridal Veils, Flowers, Fine Jewelry, and Trimmed Paper Patterns. Dress and Cloak making. Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Works's celebrated system for cutting ladies dresses, sacques, basques, &c. N. W. corner of 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. [sept23:6m.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The next term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, September 14, 1869. Every department will be furnished with experienced and competent Teachers. Miss MARY A. BURR, who takes the place of Miss Dever, graduated in Pittsburgh High School while the subscriber was its Principal, and her scholarship and experience as a teacher, were the inducements that led him to secure her as a teacher in this Seminary.

Those who desire to see our Catalogue, will please call on or address the Principal,

aug25:tf] D. H. A. M'LEAN.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE Opens its Fifteenth Annual Session the 14th of September, under the superintendence of the Principal, Rev. H. T. Taylor, A. M. Special attention will be paid to the preparation of teachers for the Common Schools. Music, vocal and instrumental, by a competent Professor, at moderate rates. Lads prepared for College, or given a Business education. Languages, ancient and modern, by highly efficient teachers, as well as Painting, Drawing and Waxwork. Send for a Catalogue to

REV. H. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

aug.11:tf

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 101 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets [junelsly

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

jy9:tf

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.

junection

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. Joseph M. Road takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Flour, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.

may3'69:1y.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:1y.

D. P. KURIN, Attorney at Law. Office in Mc-Kinley's building, east of Public Square.

mar 31:1y.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Allanan's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

y14:tf.

Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to.

sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.

Feb3:1y.

Blank Constable's Sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

apr17'69:3m.

Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

THOS. M'CHERRY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.

apr17,1868:tf

HENRY MEHZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr2,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line," of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.

apr29'68

Blank Subpœnas for sale at the ARGUS office.

Beaver Academy wants A Principal.—A thoroughly competent teacher can have permanent employment and can do a good work. A bonus of from $300 to $500 per annum will be paid, which, in addition to the tuition fees ought to secure the services of a first class man. References required. Call on or address the undersigned at Beaver, Pa.

D. P. LOWARY, Pres't.

JOHN BARCLAY, Sec. jan19:3w.

Radical and *Local* copy three times and send bill to Mr. Barclay

FOUND, September 30th 1869, in Beaver, near Fair Ground, A WATCH. Any person losing the same can have it by calling at the house of John Thornburg, near Shippingport, this county, and giving a description of the watch.

jan25:3w*

ALEXANDER & MASON.

C. M. ALEXANDER, late Col. 9th D. C. Vols. and ex-Post Master of Washington, D. C. } SOLICITORS of } J. M. MASON, Attorney at Law

American and European Patents,

And Counselors at Patent Law.

[Fifteen years experience as solicitors of Patents.]

460 Seventh Street opposite the Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Papers carefully prepared and patents secured *without delay*.

Examinations in the Patent office *free of charge*, and *no individual fee asked in any case unless a patent is allowed*.

Send for Circular of Terms, Instructions and References [aug 4: 1y

Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, PA.

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

Seasonable Goods For Farmers.

Prindle's Agricultural Steamer and Cauldron, Burrell, Star and Virginia Corn Shellers, Sinclair, Telegraph, Mummas, Eureka, Crimax, Gator copper strip, Slade, Cumman's and Self Sharpening Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters. Hay Presses, Small Threshers, Powers, &c., &c. Send for price list.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware of imitations of the Sinclair or Baltimore Cutters. Be sure you see the name, R. Sinclair & Co., cast in the machine. [dec14:1m.

HENRY LAPP.

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Brighton street above the Plow Factory,

Rochester, Pa.

The largest stock in Beaver county constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. [aug18:6m

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

WALL PAPER & WINDOW SHADES

In great variety, also

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS SLATES,

The largest and cheapest assortment of ALBUMS to be found in either city, at

F. E. WELL & CO'S.,

NO. 106 FEDERAL STREET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

sept15:1y.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less excited over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.

Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

Tobacco and Cigars;

And all other articles usually found In a First Class

GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call

and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.

jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

To The Public.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that, notwithstanding the "dullness of the times," he has, as usual, a full supply of all articles connected with the

Grocery Business.

Among which may be found a full assortment of

Hardware,

Embracing everything usually called for In a country store;

A Large Stock of the Best

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups, &c., &c.;

All of which are fresh, and the best in the market. The best brands of

FLOUR

Can always be obtained at my Store, and at as low a price as can be afforded.

Cornmeal, Feed, &c.,

Kept on hand, and sold in any quantity.

His assortment of

Queensware, Glass &c.

Is complete, and will compare favorably with any stock in the county. In short, he aims to keep a

FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE,

And no pains nor efforts on his part will fail to make it such.

Having been in the Grocery Business for a number of years, and becoming familiar with it in all of its branches, he feels confident that he will be able

To Please his Patrons.

Remember the Stand.

Stewarts' Block,

Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

A. S. HARVEY.

jan5.1869:1y

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

$30.00.

The most perfect machine yet invented. Will widen and narrow, turn a heel or point the toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, &c., &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do at $ costs less than half as much and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application. Agents wanted. All machines guaranteed.

STRAW & MORTON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

nov24:1y.

FLOUR.

Bucher & Ryder's Best,

made at Massilon, Ohio, is now taking the lead.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER,

have it constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, at

Lower Figures

than any other Flour of the same

QUALITY

sold in the county.

oct6tf.

NEW GOODS!

Fall and Winter Wear.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,

mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

Blank Deeds for sale at the ARGUS office.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester's Hall. [feb26:tf

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS.

mar24:1y.

Blank warrants for sale at the ARGUS office.

This is no Patent Medicine Humbug, gotten up to dupe the credulous, nor is it represented as being composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing Remedy, a perfect Specific for Catarrh and Cold in the Head, also for offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watering or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

We offer in good faith a standing Reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Sent by mail post paid on receipt of 60 cents. Four packages for two dollars or one dozen for five dollars.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

mar3:3m;je3:3m;sep9m.dec.3m.;

HARDWARE,

Glass, Nails & Paints,

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa.

Buy in large quantities of manufacturers all kinds of

Building Hardware,

Such as Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, Strap Hinges, Bolts, Sash Locks and Pulleys, Shutter Hinges and Fastenings, &c., &c.,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Saws, Augers, Planes, Plane Bitts, Steel and Iron Squares, Iny Squares, Bevel Squares, Braces, Brace Bitts, Drawing Knives, Hammers, Hatchets, Adzes, Axes, &c., &c.

Plasterers' and Mason's Trowels.

FARMER'S TOOLS,

Shovels, Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Forks, Hoes, Breast, Trace, Draw, Halter, Dog & Cow Chains.

Also a full line of

Housekeepers Goods,

such as table and pocket Cutlery, Spoons, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Apple pearers, Sad Irons, &c., &c.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES,

Comprising Fence and Finishing, in any quantity, and as low as can be bought in the city.

GLASS,

A large supply constantly on hand of all sizes, and single and double strength, at manufacturers prices,

PAINTS.

WHITE LEAD, RED LED,

and every Color, dry and in oil.

MINERAL PAINT

WHITING, PUTTY.

Linseed Oil,

TURPENTINE, DRYER, ALCHOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, VARNISHES,

PAINT BRUSHES, GLAZIER'S TACKS, &C.

We buy our White Lead by the ton of manufacturers, and can sell on as good terms as any house in or out of the city.

These goods are our

SPECIALTIES,

and we know we can make it the interest of consumers to buy from us.

All goods delivered in the vicinity and to railroad and river free of charge. Orders carefully filled.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

oct6,1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 15th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Night Exp.
Pittsburgh	10a.m.	4:45a.m.	8:00a.m.	11:00p.m.
Rochester	8:30	2:00	10:00	1:00
Beaver	8:55	2:30	10:30	1:30
Fallston	9:05	2:40	10:40	1:40
Canton	9:25	3:00	11:00	2:00
Massillon	10:10	3:45	11:45	2:45
Orrville	10:55	4:30	12:30p.m.	3:30
Wooster	11:20	4:55	1:00	3:55
Mansfield	12:05p.m.	5:40	1:45	4:40
Crestline	1:15	6:45a.m.	3:00	6:00
Bucyrus	1:40	7:10	3:25	6:25
Upper Sandusky	2:20	7:50	4:05	7:05
Forest	2:45	8:15	4:30	7:30
Lima	3:35	9:05	5:20	8:20
Van Wert	4:25	9:55	6:10	9:10
Fort Wayne	6:30	11:50	8:15	11:15
Columbia	8:11	1:30p.m.	9:55	1:00a.m.
Warsaw	8:55	2:15	10:40	1:45
Plymouth	9:30	2:50	11:15	2:20
Valparaiso	10:25	3:45	12:10a.m.	3:15
Chicago	1:30p.m.	6:50	3:15	6:20

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.	Accom.
Chicago	10a.m.	10a.m.	5:00p.m.	10:00a.m.
Valparaiso	12:30	12:30	6:45	12:45
Plymouth	1:25	1:25	7:40	1:40
Warsaw	2:05	2:05	8:20	2:20
Columbia	2:50	2:50	9:05	3:05
Fort Wayne	4:30	4:30	11:00	4:45
Van Wert	6:25p.m.	6:25a.m.	12:55	6:40
Lima	7:15	7:15	1:45	7:30
Forest	8:00	8:00	2:30	8:15
Upper Sandusky	8:25	8:25	2:55	8:40
Bucyrus	9:05	9:05	3:35	9:20
Crestline	9:30	9:30	4:00	9:45
Mansfield	10:10	10:10	4:40	10:25
Wooster	11:00	11:00	5:30	11:15
Orrville	11:30	11:30	6:00	11:45
Massillon	12:05a.m.	12:05p.m.	6:35	12:20a.m.
Canton	12:45	12:45	7:15	1:00
Alliance	1:05	1:05	7:35	1:20
Salem	1:35	1:35	8:05	1:50
Rochester	2:15	2:15	8:45	2:30
Pittsburgh	3:15	3:15	9:45	3:30

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 9:00 a. m.; New Castle, 8:15 p.m.; arrives at Pittsburgh, 3:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m.; arr. at New Castle, 8:30, a. m. Youngstown, 10:45, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 4:30 p. m.; New Castle, 5:45 p. m.; arrives at Allegheny 10:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:30 p. m.; arrives New Castle, 6:30 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov. 15th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Cleveland	8:15a.m.	12:35p.m.	3:25p.m.
Euclid Street	8:30	12:48	3:40
Hudson	9:00	1:07	4:15
Ravenna	9:30	1:30	4:45
Alliance	11:00	2:40	6:00
Bayard	11:25	3:15	
Wellsville	1:25p.m.	5:05	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom.
Wellsville	2:55a.m.	9:35p.m.	
Bayard	4:55	11:0	
Alliance	5:30	12:15a.m.	
Havenna	6:30 p.m.	6:11	8:15
Hudson	7:00	6:38	8:55
Euclid Street	7:47	7:19	9:56
Cleveland	8:00	7:30	10:10

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	3:05a.m.	7:35a.m.	1:20p.m.	4:30p.m.
Bridgeport	3:25	8:15	2:00	4:40
Steubenville	3:50	10:55	3:05	5:00
Wellsville	4:15	1:25p.m.	4:35	
Smith's Ferry	5:00	1:40	5:16	
Beaver				
Rochester	5:35	2:20	6:00	
Pittsburgh	6:05	3:25	6:50	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	8:05a.m.	12:5p.m.	4:50p.m.	
Rochester	7:35	9:55	5:00	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry	8:17	2:33	7:48	
Wellsville	8:55	3:15	8:30	
Steubenville	9:30	3:40		7:15a.m.
Bridgeport	10:05	4:05		8:15
Bellair	10:10	4:40		8:30

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

Leaves { N. Philadelphia, 6:40 a. m. | Bayard, 9:25, a.m. Bayard, 11:30a.m. | N. Philadelphia, 5:40p.m

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Steet, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

LOST AND FOUND.

STORY OF "LITTLE MIRIAM."

'She's the queerest ... you ever saw,' said the old farmer, looking out through the fire wreathing flakes of the coming December storm. 'Don't seem a bit like other children—won't sew, nor spell, nor do nothin' other gals do; just spends her time hazing about in the woods, and ramblin' over the meadows! There she comes now.'

The stranger, who was warming his thin hands over the hickory log blaze, looked up with a start at the child figure skimming down the road.

'Your own?' he asked, in a husky voice.

The old man shook his head.

'It's a sing'lar sort of thing,' he said, musingly. 'I found her settin' on the fallen logs, down by the swamp, eight years ago, one March mornin'—a little creetur, three-year old. She didn't know how on airth she come there; neither do I; but I brought her home to Mahala, and here's she's stayed ever since.'

'What do you call her?'

'Well, she couldn't tell her name—so Mahala and I concluded we'd call her Miriam, bein' it's a good old Scriptur' name. So—Hallo, little un!'

For the door opened and a wild looking little elf, with huge black eyes, and a tangled mass of blue black hair, came in looking keenly about her.

'Daddy, there's a robin's nest up in the old locust under the hill, and Squire Martyn's peacock is down in our woods, and—'

'Miriam!' pealed the sharp voice of Mrs. Buckley from the kitchen, 'come here this minute, and help chop up the beef's head. You ain't no more use round the house than an old shoe!'

The old farmer looked indulgently after the girl, as she darted through the half-open door.

'Mahala likes to scold,' he said, good humoredly; 'but there ain't nothin' she wouldn't do for little Miriam!'

The stranger rose up abruptly.

'Won't you stay to supper?' said the hospitable farmer.

'No; I only stopped to warm my hands. Many thanks for your fire and your kindness, and good-bye!'

Farmer Buckley stood after the long, lank figure slowly creeping up the hill, with a puzzled, bewildered expression in his honest face.

'Who does he look like? I can't, for the life of me, think!' he muttered, as he stooped to light his pipe at the red embers underneath the iron fire dogs. 'Anyhow there's a queer look in his eyes that I don't fancy. I wouldn't much wonder if he'd been deranged some time in his life!'

While the stranger was plunging down into the dim, leafless woods, he murmured to himself:

'Nothing to keep me here now—nothing to keep me here! Mary's child has found a good home. My work is done, and I can go back to Mary.'

The wind howled sadly through the deepening twilight, the sharp snow drove against his face like a thousand tiny stinging needles, but still he pressed on, with a strange exultation in his face, still muttering:

'Nothing to live for now—nothing to keep me longer in this weary world!'

The blue air was sparkling in the frigid sunshine of the next morning, and the old kitchen clock had just struck nine, when little Miriam burst into the room, with her pale, childish face whiter than ever, beneath the tangled fetty mane.

'Daddy! daddy! there's a dead man down in the woods, just by the bend of the brook—a dead man, all drifted up in the snow!'

'The child's dreamin',' said Mahala Buckley, incredulously.

'No, mammy, I an't,' pleaded Miriam. 'I saw his face, whiter than the snow, with glassy eyes half open, and—'

She stopped, shuddering.

'Maybe I'd better go and see,' said Buckley, taking hold of Miriam's hand. 'It's just possible the child may be right.'

'It's here, daddy,' said Miriam, pulling him down the steep wood path, and through matted bushes, to the brook whose dark waters gurgled through snowy banks. And there, close to the guarled roots of a misshapen oak, quite dead and cold, with a vial labelled "*Laudanum*" clenched in his stiff fingers, Mr. Buckley saw the stranger who had crossed his threshold scarcely eighteen hours ago.

'Dead—quite dead!' said the farmer, as he knelt to examine the pulseless wrist and still heart. 'Come Miriam; I must go and see what Squire Martyn says about havin' the body moved. Poor soul! I kind o' thought he was crazy!'

He retraced his steps through the bare winter woods with little Miriam skipping by his side, ever and anon darting off in pursuit of red berries, or polished green mistletoe.

And so the poor dead corpse was buried in an obscure corner of the country church yard, and Miriam never knew that the tall daisies growing in that self same corner blossomed above the nameless ashes of her father.

'Daddy, what makes you look so sober?'

'I was thinkin', child, that mother and me is both of opinion that it's nigh time you was learnin' a trade, and—'

Miriam listened with black, wide open eyes, while her heart seemed to stand still.

'And you are twelve years old now, and Mr. Smith is willin' to take you to learn the dress maker's trade.'

The dress maker's trade! Fancy a wild antelope threatened with bit and spur! fancy an eagle of the wilderness caged behind narrow wires! and you can imagine poor Miriam's horror and dismay.

'And go away from *you?*'

We an't rich, child, and you've got your bread to earn, you know; and, arter all, the dress maker's business an't so bad. Yes, of course you'll have to go away from home.'

Little Miriam sat quite silent, with her big eyes staring into vacancy, hearing none of Mrs Mahala's shrewd suggestions or Mr Buckley's comforting words. The dress maker's trade! Miriam's mind was quite made up.

The farm house was all dark and still that night, when Miriam rose softly from her bed, lighted the tallow candle, and began noiselessly to dress herself.

'I have got four dollars, all of my own,' said Miriam to herself, 'and I mean to go to seek my fortune, like the people in the story books. Anyway, I won't stay here to learn a dress maker's trade!'

'Miriam! Miriam! Why *don't* that child come down stairs? I've called her half a dozen times. Breakfast's ready, and the coffee's gettin' cold.'

'Maybe she's sick. Better go up stairs and look,' suggested farmer Buckley.

But when Mahala went into the room, where the eastern light came in through the one dormer window, it was tenantless. The little wild bird had flown, leaving no trace behind her!

The chilly afternoon was verging into chillier night. People hurried along Broadway as if anxious once more to greet their warm hearthstones, and Vincent Carille buttoned his coat closer over his breast as he struck across the street, breathing in the frosty air as if his strong lungs rejoiced in the oxygenized draught.

'There's a gorgeous sunset somewhere, if I could only get at it!' mused the artist, looking up at the sky as he walked on. 'Life is full of beautiful things, did we only comprehend the right hand point to behold them from, and—Hallo, little girl! what's wanting?'

'Nothing sullenly responded the eldritch thing, who was crouching on a doorstep all by herself.

'Nothing, eh? Then it must have been instinct that stopped me just here—for by the bones of Michael Angelo, this is the very face I want for Dido, the bereaved Carthaginian queen! Look up, little one—straight at me!'

Miriam stared wonderingly into the artist's clear, keen eyes, swimming in wine brown light, and wondered what he meant, and who the Carthaginian queen might be.

'What is your name, child?'

'Miriam.'

'Miriam what?'

'Nothing else?'

Vincent Carille arched his eyebrows.

'And where do you belong?'

'Nowhere!'

'Nowhere!' repeated Carille, with a comical grimace. 'Are you a fairy then, or a fledgling of elf-land, or an embodied exhalation that will melt away with the coming day?'

Miriam made no answer; but Vincent, standing silently before her noticed the regular outlines of her features, the blue black masses of her wind tossed hair, and the defiant despair of her strangely expressive mouth.

'Dido's self!' he muttered under his breath. 'Dido in her royal indignation—her womanly despair! Child, have you a home?'

'No, sir.'

'Then come with me!'

He took her hand and led her swiftly down the street. She was obliged to run, to keep pace with his long, measured strides, but he took no note of that. Vincent Carlile's fashionable acquaintances smiled, and turned to look after the oddly-assorted couple, but the artist was too deeply absorbed in his own thoughts to observe the curious glances that dwelt on him.

At length they turned into a by street and entered a handsome house from whose windows gas lights and fire shine beamed cheerily forth through the dusky twilight.

'Vincent!'

A rosy, golden haired little woman had tripped into the entry to greet him; she stopped short, at sight of his strange companion.

'Who is that little, Vincent?'

'It's my Dido, Mary!'

'Your Dido!'

'Don't you see, child, it's the very face I have looked half over New York for—an inspiration for my picture! Dido's despair! Dido's wistful angry desolation!'

'But where did you find her?'

'I don't know—I don't care! Oh, to think twelve hours must elapse before I can touch canvas! twelve hours before the tardy north light brightens in my studio!'

The artist's golden haired wife was used to her husband's fitful moods; she only smiled, and drew Miriam to the fire.

'You are cold, my poor child, I dare say, and hungry too. Come closer to the fire, and tell me your name, and where you live!'

Miriam told her name, but that was all she could be persuaded to divulge. On the subject of the past her lips were resolutely sealed. So she was fed and warmed, and put to sleep in a cheery nursery, where two little golden heads were pillowed in a neighboring crib, and baby voices woke her at dawn with their prattling music.

But it was in the studio that Miriam's nature burst forth into voice and fulness—the studio hung with crimson draperies, and lined with statues and glowing canvas, and pictured skies, and carved brackets surmounted with marble busts.

'Oh, it is beautiful! it is beautiful! it makes me so happy! she gasped, with tears streaming down her cheeks 'Oh, if I could live here always!'

'Then you like it,' said Vincent Carlile, leisurely mixing some colors on his palette. Miriam looked vaguely into his face.

'I feel as if I had been asleep all my life, and had only just waked up,' she murmered.

'So, so!' mused Carille; 'the child has genius. Dido will make a name for herself yet.'

The years passed by, and Vincent Carille's prophecy was realized—realized more fully than even he, in all his artist enthusiasm, had deemed possible.

'Well,' said honest farmer Buckley, 'I'm free to confess that I don't know much about such things, but it does seem to me that a thousand dollars is an awful price to pay for a bit o' cloth two foot square, daubed over with black and green and yaller paint! Why, when Tim Steere painted Mahala's portrait, he didn't ask but three dollars. And this ere's painted by a woman too.'

'Miss Carlile—and she's up to 'squire Martyn's now, to see that the picter's hung just right in the new gallery,' interposed Mahala, who was better posted in the neighborhood gossip than her husband.

'Yes,' said the Martyn Hall housekeeper; 'and a pretty creetur she is with eyes as black as shoes, and a set o' real diamonds. They do say she's makin' a fortune by her picters! And Mr. Carlile's well enough off too, only he's dreadful queer and absent minded, and goes about all day long in a velvet dressing gown, and an odd Turkish thing on his head. The Martyns can't set enough store by both of 'em. And the 'Squire says he'd take it kind, if you and Mahala would come up this morning and see the picter.

'I ain't no hand at visitin' fine folks,' said Mahala, reservedly

'Seems to me I'd kind o' like to go, wife,' said the farmer. 'Only think! it's somethin' to see a picter that cost a thousand dollars. Say we'll go.'

'Well, I don't care—if Miss Jones will excuse me while I slip on my brown poplin gownd.'

And Mahala went up stairs to beautify herself for the expedition.

Through the softly carpeted vestibule, fragrant with exotics, and dim with the gleam of colored glass, the honest old farmer and his wife were ushered into the great picture gallery where the light, streaming down through a circular dome of crystal, illumined some upper rows of pictures, and white, leaning statues.

'It seems dreadful queer,' whispered Mahala.

But her husband answered boldly.

'Let's go up and speak to the folks!'

There was little a group standing at the furthest end of the spacious room a tall gentleman in a crimson velvet dressing-gown; Mr. Martyn and his pretty English wife; and a lady in gleaming robes of purple silk, and hair worn like a coronet above a regall handsome brow—a young and beautiful lady, with large black eyes, and a face like an antique statue. As she turned, Mr. Buckley stopped and looked at her with a bewildered face. It was only for an instant however, and then the bright face pressed close to his own, and the jewel-circled arms were around his neck.

'Oh, daddy! daddy! and you have remembered little Miriam all these years!'

'I know it was you, child!' sobbed the old man; 'I knowed it the minute I saw the light in your eyes!'

The picture was forgotten. Farmer Buckley and Mahala his wife only remembered that 'little Miriam' had been lost and was found again; until Mr. Carlile was introduced, and the Martyns joined the group.

'So you're famous now?' said the farmer, wiping the moisture from his spectacles; 'and you're paintin' thousand-dollar pictures, eh?'

'I believe so?' smiled Miriam. 'Tell me, daddy, isn't it better than the dress-making trade?'

'Well, I don't know but it is!' said farmer Buckley.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

MARRYING A WIDOW.

Thirty years old to-day.

Could it be possible that I, Mark Marks, had jumped from my teens so suddenly on to the threshhold of thirty summers? I asked my mother.

She counted her fingers, naming John, Joe, Charley and Henry, Mary and Susan, Betsy and Eliza, Jerusha and Hannah, Ellen and Sallie, Annie and Julia, Maria and Martha, and the rest of her small family; finally she said I was thirty years old. This settled the question.

I was unmarried. I had resisted for ten years all matrimonial temptations; but now, feeling the infirmities of age creeping on, I concluded it would not be an unhealthy thing for me to secure a wife. How to bring this determination to a successful conclusion, demanded my consideration. I pondered and continued to ponder.

Possessing a modest disposition, the idea of going about in the society of marriageable girls on a hunting expedition didn't suit me. Finally I made up my mind to dodge this difficulty by advertising. Therefore the columns of the *Podwick Daily Eagle*, one fine morning in June, contained the following:

MATRIMONIAL.—The advertiser, a young man twenty-five years old, prepossessing in appearance, intelligent

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 2, 1870.

THE Gold Conspiracy Committee of the U. S. Representatives has finally got hold of Corbin, who came over from New York on Thursday night last in charge of an officer. He is a man of fifty-five or sixty years of age, with narrow face and nervous mannor, and had an air to day of being a good deal demoralized. He was before the Committee about an hour, and is to be further examined to-morrow. He is loth to tell anything; answers with great caution and deliberation, and gives no information beyond the briefest possible answer to questions asked. It is already apparent that Corbin was the sharpest man in the conspiracy, and that he beat Fisk and Gould at their own game by pretending to speak for the President when he had no authority whatever to do so.

WE have noticed with some degree of pain, the disposition of Senator Rutan, to organize *investigating* committees, during the present session of the Legislature. These committees, —it will be borne in mind—are very expensive luxuries. Their members draw extra pay for their services, and furnish employment for one or more clerks to each committee. Very often they are formed almost expressly to accommodate somebody who has had a clerkship promised him, and while we make no charges against our Senator for having purposes of this character in view, we nevertheless believe that his conduct would occasion much less talk, if he would give, 'investigating committees" generally, as widow berth as possible during his term in the Senate. The people are honest in their cry for retrenchment and reform, and but few of them will recognize economy in the formation of many of these committees.

THE will of the late Edwin M Stanton was filed on Saturday last, in the Orphans Court, in the district of Columbia and being proven, was admitted to probate. The will is quite short, being contained in one page of ordinary letter paper. It bears date July 19, 1869, and is witnessed by J. K. Barnes, Surgeon G. G. Chapman and R. S. Harrison. After directing his just debts to be paid, he bequeaths two thirds of his property, including his plate and household furniture, chargeable with the payment of two thirds of his debts, to his wife, Ellen H. Stanton, and the remaining third, chargeable with one third of his debts, to his mother, the surplus at her death to be divided between his three youngest children. He names G. H. Watson, of Ashtabula, Judge Andrew Wylie, Gen. E. D. Townsend and his wife as executors, and gives a majority of them power to sell his property.

THE Legislative Record swindle, we are afraid, will still go through the Legislature. The vote in the Senate last week shows pretty clearly that the *Telegraph* and *Patriot* editors are in partnership in the job, and that one is to operate with Republican members, and the other with Democratic members, in order to get the swindle through. If they succeed, the operation will cost the tax payers not a penny less than $100,000. The "job" is in such a shape now as to command the support of the corruptionists of both parties, and it therefore becomes the duty of honest Democrats and honest Republicans alike, to protest most emphatically against the revival of what is known as the "Bergner Iniquity." Friends of retrenchment and reform, let your voices be heard at Harrisburg, by letter to members of the Assembly, in opposition to this effort to plunder the State Treasury.

THE Treasury ring, though badly defeated in the choice of a Treasurer, have still not given up all hopes of "realizing handsomely" from the State Treasury during the present session. They are directing their efforts now, to get the "*Record swindle*" through. They were beaten on it last week, but we have no doubt but that the matter will soon be brought up again. They have quite a number of Democrats to assist them in their nefarious undertaking, and in all probability they will be able to get votes enough from that party to carry the measure.

To the credit of the fifteen Republicans who voted for Gen. Irwin, we can say that not one of them has voted either directly or indirectly for either the Record job, or any other measure by which money would be fraudulently taken from the Treasury. This is the best evidence in the world of the sincerity of their professions at the time of the election of a State Treasurer. When they smashed the "Mackey slate," they delivered a blow for the people, and their course since then, looks as if they meant to strike at corruption and extravagance wherever they found it.

THE U. S. House of Representatives has done its part toward abolishing the franking privilege. The Postoffice Committee brought in its bill providing that after the first of next July no matter shall go through the mail free. Gen. Farnsworth proposed to make it the order for some day this week, and give a chance for discussion. But as soon as it was presented Mr. Cullom at once called out to have it put on its passage immediately, and was sustained by thirty or forty other gentlemen so decidedly, that Mr. Farnsworth consented to go on with the bill. There was a debate of over an hour, in which a good many sharp things were said and a number of amendments offered to exempt county newspapers from the operation of the bill. All these propositions were rejected, and the bill put through with a whirl, just as it came from the committee, with only fourteen votes in the negative. It is hardly possible that the Senate will act upon it in such a manner, but something of the kind is likely to pass during the session.

—The Meat Inspector of Cincinnati, under direction of the Board of Health, on Friday last seized a lot of one hundred and twenty-five hogs brought from Kentucky to one of the slaughtering houses. The cause of the seizure was that they were affected with hog cholera or some other disease.

AS Mr. Quay is not now before a Pittsburgh alderman, and the seal of silence is not held to his lips by such skillful watchers as Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder, we seize the opportunity of asking him a couple of questions through the columns of the ARGUS. In the fall of 1866, and winter of 1867, we all know that Mr. Quay was the mouth-piece and the trusted friend of Gov. Curtin; in fact some of us know that he went so far as to declare that he "would far rather see Curtin beat Cameron for the United States Senate, than to see myself elected Speaker of the House of Representatives." Mr. Quay, we presume, will not deny using this language. At the present time Gov. Curtin is not in the country, and we all know that Mr. Quay is now the "mouth-piece and trusted friend of Gen. Cameron and his son "Don." Our interrogations, then, are these:

At what precise time since Jan. 1, 1867, did you, Mr. Quay, cease to be the friend and follower of Gov. Curtin, and become the friend and ally of Gen. Cameron?

What were your reasons for *deserting* Curtin and his friends, and going over to, and since training and fighting in the ranks of his relentless enemies?

You have been charged with making this change of leaders on account of "sordid considerations." If this charge is a false one, you can dispel a great deal of suspicion by telling the public what *did* induce you to forsake the clan Curtin, and go over to the clan Cameron in Pennsylvania politics?

In this county nearly every person has implicit faith in Gov. Curtin, and little or none in the Camerons; and if you have any information in your possession going to show that they, like yourself, should think less of the former and more of the latter we submit that it is your duty to impart that knowledge to others. What say you?

MARK THEM.

That the Republican masses may know at a glance the nine Senators who joined with the eleven Democrats of that body to put BERGNER'S *Record* swindle through, we conspicuously print their names as follows:

ALLEN, CONNELL, HENSZEY, MUMMA, OLMSTEAD, OSTERHOUT, ROBISON, WATT, WHITE.

We shall look with interest for the additions which the House vote on the question will furnish to the list of those who were bold enough to impale themselves on the *Record*.

P. S.—The telegraph supplies the list, as follows:

ADAIRE, CLOUD, COMLEY, CHURCH DAVIS, HILL, HONG, HUMPHREYS, MILLAR, (of Allegheny,) NILES, PARSONS, SMITH, STOKES, STRANG, THOMAS.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Republicans of the Indiana Senatorial district, we have no doubt will bear in mind that General Harry White is the Senatorial champion of the *Record* job, which is, in reality the basis of about half the legislative stealings that have disgraced the last half dozen sessions. The *Record* necessitates an enormous postage expense for each member; it serves as an excuse for the paster and folder job, and it enables Bergner to publish encyclopedical articles on pisciculture at fifteen dollars per page. Senator White is freely spoken of at the State capital as anxious for the Gubernatorial nomination two years hence. His selection of a platform on which to push his claims, we regard as of some moment to the people. The *Record* plank, especially will not escape scrutiny. It places the Senator in a position in which he cannot be misunderstood. We are glad of it. We like to see a man bold and unequivocal in his declarations. The Republican party of Pennsylvania is committed to the doctrine of retrenchment and reform. That's the earnest sentiment of the people, whetever the politicians and the organs may declare. Senator White has a perfect right to array himself in the opposition, and arrogate to himself its leadership. We won't even attempt to read him out of the party. He deserves the full credit of throwing himself into the breach, and repressing the spirit of economy and retrenchment that had begun to manifest itself. It was a courageous act. Of that there can be no doubt; and to what it will lead there can be as little. Any gentleman who thinks the people may be defied and the flood gates of corruption and profligate expenditure reopened, is at liberty to try the experiment, and report results.—*Pills. Commercial.*

THERE was laid before the House of Representatives, on Friday evening last, a long and readable report on the history, arrangements and present condition of the Indians in British North America, prepared by F. W. Blake, our consul at Hamilton, Canada, and made in pursuance of instructions from the State Department. It is written in a humane spirit, and claims to show the result of an honest policy in dealing with the Indians. It details the progress of civilization among the tribes, speaks of the methods by which peace is preserved, and upholds the policy of integrity in all Indian transactions; advocates Indian reservations and the confining of tribes to farm lots. It discusses the system of wards and guardianship, and holds that it is wise and sound, and recommends that Indians be allowed to hold office during good behavior. It is in direct of our best Indian policy, and gives precedents justifying the President's views on this question. Mr. Blake is in favor of the guardianship system, but thinks we should soon increase the civil and political powers of the most highly civilized Indians. The report is to be printed.

A RUINED POLITICIAN.

In helping to burst up the ring of political corruption, in which our former friend "Hon." M. S. Quay appeared to enjoy considerable notoriety, we did not mean to "ruin" him personally, or to injure him in any way. We never considered *him* at all responsible for the various little tricks and rascalities in which he was engaged, well knowing that he was compelled to wear the brass collar and act the part of mere lackey to his master, the old Winnebago Chief himself All that we said about poor Quay personally was for his own good. But, according to an article which appeared in his paper of the 21 inst., he is unable to appreciate our intended kindness as he indulges in some very unfriendly language, as "villain," "pilferer" "leper," "skunk," "ruffian," knave," "fool," "rogue," "imbecile," "nondescript," "pest," "forger," and other characteristic epithets. Of course those who know Mr. Quay personally as we do need not be told that when he penned the article he was doubtless laboring under his usual affliction—very much alcohol on the brain—yet we think the article very clearly reflects the real mental and moral condition of this unhappy, defunct and "ruined" politician, without reference to intoxicants.

When we remember that only a few years ago Mr. Quay was quite a respectable and well to do gentleman, and a journalist of fair character, we feel as if an effort should at once be made by his friends to reclaim and save him. It may not be too late for him yet to turn over a new leaf and become a decent, honorable and truthful man. Let him at once be urged to sign the temperance pledge, and the strongest possible influences be brought to bear him up and keep him out of bad company, and away from gambling dens. If he can be induced to sign the pledge, and manifest an earnest desire to reform, his wreck may yet be reconstructed on a substantial moral basis. We are confident that even the professional gentlemen of South Ninth street would cheerfully and magnanimously cancel whatever "checks of honor" they may hold against him, and thus encourage and help him along in the effort to commence a new and honorable life.

For one, we shall not desert Mr. Quay. We mean to do all we can to save him. Others may hoot at him and deride him as "ruined," "defunct," "played out" and "bursted," but we say to him, take courage and become a man once more! As long as *Father Abraham* enjoys life and prosperity, so long will you have at least one friend to stand up for you and defend you, even in your gloomiest days of adversity and demoralization. Again we say to Mr. Quay, take courage, and be a man!—*Father Abraham.*

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE!—ARMSTRONG VS. FATHER ABRAHAM—TRIAL BEFORE ARBITRATORS—NO CAUSE OF ACTION—THE PLAINTIFF TO PAY THE COSTS!

On Saturday last, the case of Andrew Armstrong vs. Rauch & Cochran was tried before Arbitrators at the Court House in this city, being an action for $10,000, which the Plaintiff claimed in consequence of an alleged libel published in *Father Abraham* some time during the year 1869, accusing Mr. Armstrong, while a member of the Legislature, of over drawing his mileage to the amount of about $83, and thus improperly taking money from the State Treasury.

The defense produced the original report of the Legislative Committee on mileage (D. G. Steacy, Chairman) brought from Harrisburg by Wm. L. Cooper, one of the Clerks of the House, by virtue of a subpœna, in which report it appears that Mr. Armstrong was entitled to $1,000 salary, $25 for stationary $8.40 mileage, which correctly added, amounts to 1033.40. By some strange *mistake* the sum of $1,116.80 was placed opposite Mr. A.'s name, as the addition of these items, for which a warrant on the Treasury was issued and presented by him for payment. Mr. Taggart, (who was then cashier in the Treasury Department), was called to the stand and sworn. He testified that when Mr. Armstrong presented said warrant for payment, *he called his attention to the manifest mistake, by asking him (Mr. Armstrong) whether the amount was right, and the latter assured him that it was, whereupon he paid him the money.*

The publication of the articles in *Father Abraham*, upon which suit was brought, was not denied by the defendants.

The arbitrators consisting of Messrs. Wm. M. Slaymaker, Geo. P. Mowery and Samuel H. Myers, awarded

"No cause of action."

Counsel for defendants, John B. Livingston and A. C. Reinœhl, esq's. *Father Abraham* is therefore still ahead—as far as heard from.—*Father Abraham.*

THE FUNERAL FLEET.

Account of the Voyage of the Plymouth and Monarch Across the Atlantic—The Arrangements for the Funeral of Mr. Peabody.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20.—On the arrival of the Peabody fleet last night, Captain Macomb, of the Plymouth, came immediately on shore and proceeded to the Falmouth House, where an interview was held with Admiral Farragut, the Committee of the town of Peabody, and the representatives of the State of Maine and city of Portland. In giving an account of the voyage from England to America, which he describes as a very pleasant one, Captain Macomb made the following statement:

"After leaving Spithead the two vessels sailed in company until the town of Cshant, in France, had been passed when a gale of wind and rain struck them, during which they lost sight of each other. The Plymouth after endeavoring unsuccessfully to find the Monarch, by making a transverse course, sailed directly to the place of rendezvous previously agreed upon, the Island of Madeira. In going to Madeira the Plymouth made very fast time, sailing about fourteen knots an hour, and anchored in the harbor of Funchal two or three days before the Monarch arrived. While lying there a stormy south-west wind arose and the vessel was in danger of being driven on shore, so it was found necessary to ship cable. In standing to the seaward to run into a safe position, the Monarch was discovered at anchor off the town of Stanna, on the other side of the Island. Both vessels were then got under way and sailed, with strong and favorable northerly winds, for Bermuda. The Monarch sailed quite slowly in comparison with the Plymouth, the screw being little used in order to save coal. Under these circumstances the Plymouth proceeded in advance of the Monarch to Bermuda, where she remained nine hours, taking fresh provisions and such dispatches as were awaiting the fleet. She afterwards joined the Monarch and both vessels sailed direct for Portland, making used both sail and steam power.

The two vessels, during a greater portion of the voyage, sailed from one fourth to a half a mile apart, and by means of a code of signals were able to communicate very readily with each other. Captain Macomb speaks highly of the Monarch and says she behaved splendidly in all weather. Her accommodations he says are equal to those of the finest frigates in the American navy. She hardly reeled in the heaviest seas. "Why, I believe," said Captain Macomb, "She could use her guns in anything short of a gale of wind. She could bring her turrets into action when the sea was so rough that I could not exercise my guns. I never saw her do anything worse than lurch to the leeward at an angle not greater than twenty degrees, and she would not have done that if she had not been under sail." She made with ease 200 miles a day with sails alone. Speed and steadiness are two of her greatest points. She is inferior to our monitors, chiefly in heavy draught and height out of water, which presents of course great vulnerable surface.

This morning the monitors steamed down to the funeral fleet, and the Peabody and Portland city Commissioners proceeded in the revenue steamer Mahoning to the Monarch.

The storm having subsided, the morning was bright and pleasant, the buildings and trees encased in a glittering coat of ice. The streets are running with melted snow, but will probably be in better condition when the reception procession takes place.

As the monitors steamed past the funeral fleet and took their line in the rear, the Plymouth saluted, to which the monitors both replied, followed by Fort Preble.

At half past ten the fleet weighed anchor and sailed up to the inner harbor, the Monarch leading, followed by the Miantonomah and Terror, then the Plymouth and smaller vessels. At eleven o'clock they anchored off Fort George, in the inner harbor. The spectacle was very fine and was witnessed by a great number of people from the shore.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGMENTS.

The Peabody Committee boarded the Monarch, and after seeing Mr. Russell, returned to the city to make final arrangments. There were no ceremonies on board the Monarch. The body will remain on board until Saturday at noon, when it will be brought ashore and escorted to the City Hall by a naval procession, composed of the officers and men of the whole squadron. At City Hall it will be received by Gov. Chamberlain and staff, the Peabody Committee, city authorities, &c. The Hall will then be closed until Monday, when the body will be in state and the public will be admitted. On Tuesday the final ceremonies will take place, and the body be escorted to the depot. Meantime the Monarch and Plymouth and monitors will be open to the public and steam launches will convey visitors without charge.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Robt. C. Winthrop and other members of the Citizens Committee of Boston, left to day in a special Peabody funeral train for Portland. At Salem the Trustees of the Peabody Institute and officers of the Academy of science joined the party. Mr. Winthrop will deliver the eulogy at the final obsequies.

AUGUSTA, Me., January 26.—Both branches of the Legislature will attend in a body the Peabody funeral obsequies at Portland.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Virginia Bill—Mr. Dawes' great Speech—Corbin Before the Gold Committee—Fraying Securities—The weather and Base Ball—Washington Society—Prince Arthur and Toadyism—Inventions, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1870.

The fulfillment of the terms of the late Virginia bill is at last realized, and Mr. Lewis, to the Senate, and Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway, Wilnes and Porter, to the House, duly qualified and were admitted to seats in their respective Houses. If it were not that the credentials of three of the Members elect, are still in the hands of the Committee on contested cases, we could safely predict that strife and contention as far as Virginia is concerned is at an end. But the old speeches for and against the admission of Virginia, will be harrowed up and in great part be repeated in those contested cases.

A few here place great stress upon Mr. Dawes' speech against the economy of the Administration. Gen. Butler takes particular pains at this instance, to make the people throughout the country believe, that Mr. Dawes is playing into the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. B. may be honest in it, and his suspicions may be well founded for aught we *know*; but we do believe there is not, not even an imaginable reason, for believing that Mr. Dawes is doing anything but what he conceives to be right in the matter. His speech yesterday, shows to the country whether he was justifiable in his accusations. Gen. Butler has shown, seemingly, that facts and figures clear the skirts of the Administration, only one discrepancy, clerical error in the Postmaster Generals office of about $12,000,000 which it is said, was brought to the notice of Mr. Dawes, long before he made his celebrated speech.

Mr. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, has at last appeared before the Gold panic Committee, and testifies that no Government Official had anything to do in any way with the gold speculation under investigation. While it may be shown before the investigation closes, that Mr. Corbin was pecuniarily favored at times by Jay Gould, on account of supposed influence with the Administration, it is thought that neither the President nor any of his house hold will in any way be connected with the gold speculations.

The attention of Congress will soon be called to the laws passed to prevent the forgery and counterfeiting of public securities, with a view to have the same amended and made more efficient for the prevention of this crime. There are so many different kinds of Government securities, consisting for instance, of Bonds Coupons, National Currency, U. S. notes, Treasury notes, Fractional notes, Certificates of indebtedness, Certificates of deposits, Checks for money on authorized depositories, Stamps of various kinds and denominations &c &c., that great impositions almost daily are being practiced upon the different departments and oftentimes it has been found impracticable to prosecute for such impositions.

We have had the most wonderful winter ever known in this latitude. Our weather is frequently mild during the winter season, that is comparitively so. But for several weeks past we have had the theremometer ranging during the day from 55 to 60 degrees. The trees are begining to bud, and the foliage of the roses is as advanced as it should be in the month of May. This genial season is warming up the hearts of our "boys" who participate in the great national game of Base Ball. Washington boasts of one of the "crack" clubs of the country. The Olympic club of this city won golden laurels the past season, and are now fitting up one of the largest and most handsome ball fields we have ever seen. They are doing this with an eye to a grand National Base Ball tournament in this city the coming season.

There is no place which would be more happily fitted for this enterprise, than the city of Washington. As this is the long Session, it is more than likely that Congress will remain here until July, thus prolonging the gay season, and rendering the city very attractive. Many ball players have never visited the Capitol, and many of those who have never seen the great "American Circus," the Congress of the United States. The game of ball is much appreciated here, and at all match games, you can see the young, the old, the gay, the staid, the fashionable and the unfashionable, pressing eagerly towards the grounds. The 15th amendment is always represented and can be seen hovering in the neighboring trees, upon the house tops and peeping through every spare crack in the fence. The Olympics will undoubtedly be glad to welcome to the Capitol, any clubs of note from town or vicinity.

Washington society is constituted differently, and made up, of more classes than that of any other city in the Country. We have the President and Cabinet, Representatives of Foreign Nations, Members of the Supreme Court, Members of the Senate, Members of the House, Heads of bureaus, Clerks in the Departments of Government, Wealthy citizens, trades people, mechanics and last, beggars, among whom is Beau Hickman, the prince of his class a *bona fide* one, and one of the curiosities of the Capital. This latter class you can see whenever you don't want to; the four preceeding, you can see whenever you do want to; the five preceding, you can see seldom; the first rarely, if ever except by accidents.

The latter class except Prince Hickman, never dine; mechanics at 12 m; trades people from one to two o'clock p. m.; clerks about half past three; the next class from four to five; the next from six to seven; the next about eight. It is said, the most fashionable never dine till next day. It would appear from this that extremes meet. It is true we have Lawyers, Doctors, Claim Agents, Patent Agents and Lobyists, Women's Righters, Potty Politicians, Newspaper Scribblers, &c, but these are so mixed up with the distinct classes, that they remind one more of the canine species we see about the streets, and for brevity and not too many classes, we will designate "Mongrels."

There is a gradation in Washington Society similar to the gradation of rank in the army, and is felt almost as distinctly. Government clerks form the lowest grade in Official Society, come about seventh on the list. There is of necessity almost as much difference between the lowest class of Government officials and the highest class; as there is in the army between a private soldier and a General. Clerks, in the first place are subordinates, and as a general thing, are poor and receive small salaries. The other class exercise authority, receive large salaries, and are generally men of some means. Persons outside of Washington, are too apt to think that from $1200 to $1800 a year is a large salary, and that Government Clerks are persons of consequence. Don't deceive yourselves if you have any idea of coming to Washington in this capacity.

Clerks can be gentlemen and men of intelligence, but upon the salaries they receive it is a daily battle to live upon them, with their own class, to say nothing of endeavoring to put on style sufficient to move in higher circles. "$1200 here is no more than 600 in some places," and men of families who receive these salaries, struggle to buy food; struggle to pay rent; struggle to buy clothes and pay school bills, and then suffer continual mortification.

How are you toadyism! We dont mean it to apply to you Mr. Ed. or your vicinity, but we are absent minded, and we are just thinking of Prince Arthur and the grand Aristocratic Hop last night. "Only those invited can go" said this one and that one, your correspenpent said *that's so.* But how were those invitations made? Ans. Selected by a committee that acts as umpire, and who on receipt of letters from notables seeking invitations for a friend or a frends client, in most instances which are paid for by the applicant, an invitation card was filled out and sent to the applicant, which reads as follows: The British Minister and Mrs. Thornton request the pleasure of——company at Masonic Hall, corner of F and Ninth streets, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., at 6.30 o'clock.

An invention, which is considered to rank among the first in the country, is now on exhibition in Washington. It is one for transmitting power without loss. This is a thing which has been considered heretofore, impossible; but the inventor, Mr Robert Spear, has demonstrated its practicability beyond per adventure. The President and Staff and many Members of Congress have witnessed the performance of the machine, and it has also been examined by men of Science of the city, and all concur in its feasability. The machine is very simple, it consists only of an air cylinder and a steam engine at one end and an air engine at the other end of a pipe of any desired length, the pipe being provided at intervals of a hundred feet more or less with joints, which form coutractions in it. It is assumed that by means of the contractions in the pipe a dead air chamber is found, which entirely precludes the possibility of friction of the air as it passes through the pipe. The invention has attracted a great deal of attention, as the inventor claims he can expel foul air and water from mines, and supply them with fresh air, and then he can utilize the power of Niagara Falls and of inaccessible streams.

CHIEL.

A Nineteen Million Heiress.—A Lover's Remembrance.—Five Millions Paid Over.

[From the Troy Times, Jan. 18.]

Some months since we published a statement to the effect that Miss Gray, a milliner, of Fort Edward, had become the fortunate heires of $19,000,000, which her lover, a young Englishman, had willed to her upon his dying bed. The main fact in the case—the heirship—is true; but we now learn that it was not to the lover, but to his father that Miss Gray is indebted for her extraordinary good fortune. It seems that the lover, on his return to England, like too many others, proved inconstant and married another lady against his father's will. Whether it was remorse at his faithlessness or from some other cause certain it is the young man died in about a year after his marriage, and left all his property to his father. The old gentleman was without heirs, and not having become reconciled to his daughter-in-law, upon his death, left one-half of his property to the Government of England, and the remaining half, $19,000,000, to Miss Gray, the Fort Edward milliner. The sum was so large that many persons were disposed to doubt its truth when it first appeared in print; but Miss Gray has already received the first instalment of her fortune, a trifle of $5,000,000, from the British Consul in New York. On Tuesday last she received a dispatch from the Consul announcing that the money awaited her order, and on the following day she left Fort Edward for New York, where it was paid over to her.

—Mr. Snyder introduced a resolution into the Illinois Constitutional Convention on Friday last to remove the convention to Chicago. He thought that the bad whisky of Springfield would kill all the Democrats and the bad water slay the Republicans.

—A disease new in this country, has broken out in New York. It is called the relapsing fever, and has been quite common in Europe. Though the fever is very violent in its symptoms, it is not attended with great mortality. Several cases have been detected in the hospital.

—Information has been received at Omaha, from Union, Wyoming reservation, which shows that the reported disaster to the Pawnee soldiers, was somewhat exaggerated. Four Indians had their feet and hands frozen, and were unable to reach the reservation. The others arrived safely. They captured one hundred and twenty-nine ponies from friendly Indians in Arkansas, but claim that they had no fight. Superintendent Janney intends returning the stolen property to the owners, and to have the leaders punished. The hunting expeditions have all returned very successful, having killed a large number of buffalo and other game.

—Plany Eldingman, late Treasurer of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, has been arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the church in the sum of $24,000. The defalcation is covered by false entries.

—A dispatch from St. Cloud, Minn. says a passenger from Ft. Abercrombie reports that Cunningham, of Toronto *Globe*, and Robinson, of the Toronto *Telegraph*, were arrested on their arrival at Ft. Garry, on the evening of the 12th, and lodged in jail. Reports described the storm last week as the most fearful ever experienced. Seven men were frozen to death between Pembina and Ft. Abercrombie. On Saturday, the 15th, the thermometer was 35 degrees below zero.

—Sixty workmen were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday, and one hundred on the previous day, in pursuance of recent orders of the commandant, Admiral Golden, directing the reduction of the numerical force as soon as practicable with the interests of the public service.

Miscellaneous.

CASH OR TRADE

At market prices for

2000 BUSHELS OF OATS,

1000 BUSHELS OF RYE,

1000 BUSHELS OF CORN

BY

JAMES DUNCAN,

Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Who has just received one of the largest and most complete stocks ever brought to Beaver county, consisting of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY-GOODS

Hats, Caps & Furs,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Hardware,

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES, &C.

Barrel Flannels 25 cts. and upward,

Good Jeans, 20 cts. and upward,

Tartan Plaid Alpacas 35 cts and upward,

Plain Alpacas, 30 cts. and upward,

PRINTS 6¼ AND 12½ CENTS.

Muslins 10 cts. and upward,

Domestic Ginghams 12½ cts. and upward.

now 14jan.

FARM FOR SALE.

A SMALL Farm, situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about four miles west of the borough of Beaver, containing

Fifty-Seven and One-Half Acres,

more or less; about fifty acres cleared, balance timber. There is on the Farm a Two Story Log House, a small Bank Barn with good stabling underneath, an orchard containing about 70 apple, and seven or eight hundred young peach trees. For further information call upon the subscriber on the premises, or address Beaver C. H., Pa.

jan26-6w* JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Christmas Presents,

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Have just opened especially for the coming holidays an unusually large and elegant stock of

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks, Bronzes, Musical Boxes, Jas. Nardin's, Charles Jacot's and Frodsham's Watches.

American Watches,

made by Appleton, Tracy & Co., American Watch Co., E. Howard & Co., Elgin Watch Co.

FINE AMERICAN CLOCKS,

Made by SETH THOMAS.

Of which a large assortment is constantly kept on hand in our basement, and sold wholesale and retail. (ch dec 8.

Miscellaneous.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of J. Mary Bellaire, of Phillipsburg borough, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. YOUNG,
EDWARD BOCKING, Ex'rs.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his house and lot in Beaver—said property being now occupied by Capt. E. Barnes—located on Second Street. The house contains five rooms—cellar under part of the house—and a good, well of water on the lot. A good cistern near the door, and the lot is enclosed with a good fence. The above property will be sold cheap. It not disposed of before the first of March, it will then be for rent. Apply to Joseph C. Wilson, or to the subscriber.

jan26-3m* THOMAS WATTERS.

For Sale.

ONE of the most Valuable Business Stands in the Borough of Bridgewater, in which a Bakery and Confectionary Store has been carried on for the last forty years, is offered for sale. The owner and everything pertaining to the Bakery department, including the entire property, is in good order. The buildings consist of

One Two-Story Brick House,

Store room on first floor, 24x26 feet; Kitchen and Dining-room in the rear of the Store-room. Also,

One Frame Dwelling House,

24x26 feet, separated from the Brick by a gateway, which also fronts on the street; a good cellar underneath, 11 feet deep. The balance of the front of 75 feet on the corner is unoccupied, and is suitable for building. On the lot is a

A Good Frame Stable,

Ice-house, Cistern by the Kitchen, and all other out-buildings necessary. There is, also, abundance of Fruit on the lot, and

A Grape Arbor

running through the whole depth of it, on which are the choicest grapes. All under good fence, and the property is justly regarded as well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. The lot fronts 75 feet, and extends back 150 feet. It is located on Bridge street, near the Bridge.

The deed and fixtures on the premises can be purchased if desired. Call on J. B. Young, Attorney at Law, Beaver, or on the undersigned, in Bridgewater. Reason for selling—ill health.

jan6-4w* PETER ANGEL.
(Local copy)

Farm For Sale.

A FARM, containing Ninety-seven acres, or thereabouts, known as the property of John Small, deceased, in Brighton township, about one mile from Beaver and about the same from Fallston and Brighton.

All Underlaid with Coal.

There are on it a Frame Dwelling and a Log Stable; also, any amount of Fruit trees of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, plums, cherries and pears. The farm is in good repair and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, A Piece of Land

belonging to the estate of the same dec'd., known as the Saw-Mill property, on Brady's run, containing about sixty-five acres, nearly all underlaid with

A Three Feet Vein of Coal.

It is well Timbered, has a good Water Power, and plenty of timber in the neighborhood wanting to be sawed. There is a log dwelling and a frame stable thereon erected.

Also, A Lot in Bridgewater,

No. 40 in Hemphill's plan of lots. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of S. McGAFFICK,
jan26-3m* Of Chippewa Tp.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners appointed by Court to change the boundary lines of Patterson and Chippewa townships will meet at the house of Mr. Thomas Wells, in Hanover township, at 11 o'clock, a. m., of the 22d day of February, 1870. Those interested will please meet with the Commissioners.

J. M. HEMPHILL,
JOHN CAIN, } Com'rs.
S. G. CALDERBY,
Local copy.
jan26-3t

PITTSBURGH BANK OF SAVINGS.

67 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chartered in 1868.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Monday Evening, from May 1st to November 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at six per cent. per annum, free of tax, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually in January and July. Deposits of money, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEORGE A. BERGY, Pres't.
S. H. HARTMAN, } Vice Pres'ts.
JAMES PARK, JR. }
D. E. M'KINLEY, Sec'y and Treas'r.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell,
Wm K. Nimick, Jno. S. Dilworth, V. Hahn,
G. Fallensbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott,
Robt C. Schmertz, Christian Zeg.
jan26-4w T. W. & A. S. BELL, Solicitors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises,

On Wednesday, February 23d, 1870,

at one o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate situated in the borough of Frankfort Springs, in the county aforesaid, being the estate of Robert Stephens, dec'd., late of said borough, to wit: Lot No. 3, in said borough, bounded on the north by lot of D. B. M'Creary, on the east by a public street, and south by the lot next hereinafter described, containing ¼ of an acre. Improvements, a two-story frame dwelling house 25 by 18 feet, with cellar underneath, and a frame shop or ware-room attached 20 by 14 feet, coal house, &c.; a number of excellent fruit trees—apple, peach and plum, on the lot.

LOT No. 4.—Bounded north by the lot above described; on the east by the public street, and south by the lot hereinafter described. Improvements, a two-story frame dwelling house, 22 by 18 feet, with basement kitchen, &c. A well of good water at the door.

LOT No. 5.—Bounded north by the lot last above described; on the east by a public street, and on the south by lot of Thompson Knox; on which are erected a good frame shop 26 by 16 feet, and a large, frame stable with wagon shed, &c.

The above lots and plats each adjoin, each containing about ¼ of an acre. The same has been used as a hotel and cabinet manufacturing establishment, and is well calculated for both purposes.—The lots will be sold together as a whole, or separate to suit purchasers.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest from date of confirmation, and secured by judgment bond, or bond and mortgage. The purchasers to pay all expense of stamps, preparation of deeds, &c. DAVID BEAL,
jan26-6w Adm'r. of Robt. Stephens, dec'd.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., on or about the 1st of January, 1870, a red and white heifer, between two and three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN P. MITCHELL.
jan19-3w.

DIVIDEND NO. 134.
NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa. Jan. 5, 1870.

The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand—free of all taxes. Government, State and local.

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.
jan12-6t

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious

BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best in City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices.

Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE,
Jan1, 1870:ly Broadway, New Brighton.

1786.....1870.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY

GAZETTE

Is the largest, cheapest weekly paper published west of the Alleghenies. It circulates very extensively all over Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, Western Virginia and the great West.

It contains all the leading editorials of the DAILY EDITION on Politics, Literature, Science and the Topics of the Day. It is the recognized organ of the great Republican party of Allegheny county, which gave its 11,000 majority for President Grant. It furnishes the most reliable

Market Reports,

and on this account has become most popular with Merchants, Drovers and Farmers, who look upon it as an indispensable necessity in their business.

It gives the latest quotations in Wool, Cattle, Dry Goods, Groceries, and the Produce of the Farm. It is the only paper that reports the Live Stock Market of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Specially for itself, giving each week a full report of the number of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep sold, weight of each, price paid, and the name of the Seller and Buyer.

☞ In all cases of litigation in the Courts, the **Market Reports of the Gazette** are used as evidence, which shows its reliability as well as its superiority in this respect. ☜

It Gives the News of the Day,

From all parts of the world. But it contains each week, in addition to the above, the best suggestions on the

FARM AND GARDEN

to be found anywhere.

TERM

The Beaver Argus.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	3 m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	14 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	16 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators', and Executors' Notices,.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 29th of Jan., 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Jan. 23	47 deg.	40 deg.	41 deg.
" 24	35 deg.	36 deg.	36 deg.
" 25	30 deg.	33 deg.	30 deg.
" 26	30 deg.	51 deg.	49 deg.
" 27	36 deg.	39 deg.	34 deg.
" 28	20 deg.	36 deg.	35 deg.
" 29	35 deg.	40 deg.	37 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Bank Report—Edward Hoops, cashier.
Agents Wanted—J. B. Burr & Co.,
Notice to Contractors—J. Woolslair's,
Dentistry—Dr. J. Murray,
Closing Out—A. Harvey,
Receipts & Expenditures—County,
Proposals for County Home—J. Slentz, and others.
Special Notices—H. Andriessen,
New Brighton Seminary—Rev. N. R. Johnston, Principal,
Meeting of Stockholders—R. Wilde,
Special Notice—Speyer & Sons,
Special Notice—J. M. Doherty.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

A. Boyd Rook, Beaver,	$2 00
Lewis Reno, Rochester,	2 00
A. P. Lacock, Freedom,	2 00
Joseph Strock, Beaver,	1 50
Wm. Shrodes, Moon tp.,	2 00
Dr. J. M. Cummins, Industry,	1 00
Wm. Fuller, Bridgewater,	50
Jas. McLintock, Beaver P. O.,	2 00
Bayl & Reed, Darlington,	2 00
J. P. Wilson, Holt,	4 00
A. Kirk, jr., North Sewickley,	2 00
J. W. Jack, Industry,	2 00
Sarah Anderson, Brighton tp.,	7 00
Wm. Armstrong, Brighton tp.,	2 00
Wm. Taylor, Bridgewater,	4 00
A. Lyon, Ohioville,	4 00
John Stiles, Rochester,	2 00
A. C. Hawkins, Pleasantville, Pa.,	1 00
Abraham Christy, Industry,	2 00
Rev. J. M. Shiells, Beaver,	1 00

We regret that the editorial notice of the death of the Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., in the Methodist Home Journal of Philadelphia reached us at too late an hour for this week's paper. It will appear in the ARGUS of next week.

Lost.—A new saddle cruppon was lost in Beaver, between the M. E. church and M. Wilson's residence in the early part of the winter. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the ARGUS office.

☞ Choice New Crop New Orleans Molasses. Best Honey Syrup and Boston Syrup for Sale cheaper than the cheapest at A. S. Harvey's Store, Bridgewater.
an1241

A Treat.—Prof. R. B. Lakin of this place has placed us under obligations for a choice lot of fine eating apples. May his shadow never grow less.

Chester Whites.—Mr. John Armstrong of Brighton tp., killed a couple of hogs a short time ago, which pressed the scales down pretty heavily. They were of the Chester White breed, and were about one year old. One of them weighed 439 pounds and the other 385.

Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., the minister who organized the M. E. Church of this place 45 years ago, is the guest of Hon. D. Agnew. He is here from Philadelphia to attend the funeral of Rev. F. Moore, D. D. His name is dear to our old people, and his presence is more welcome at this time.

Good Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. [aug11:tf.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Boots and Shoes at actual cost for the next thirty days at J. M. Doherty's Bridge street, Bridgewater. [feb2,3t

Gen. Irwin Serenaded.—On last Friday night the neighbors and friends of Gen. Irwin, in New Brighton and vicinity, called at the General's residence, and having the New Brighton Band with them, gave him a welcome home serenade. The music discoursed on the occasion, is said to have been very fine. The company staid until a late hour of the night, well pleased with their visit, and fondly hoping that the champion "ring-annisher" of Pennsylvania, may long live in our midst.

Personal.—Gen. Irwin the Treasurer elect of Pennsylvania, was in town on last Saturday. He looks as hale and hearty as though his "mill" with the "Treasury plunderers" had neither interfered with his digestion nor served to cause him the least loss of sleep. His numerous friends hereabouts were glad to see him and give him a hearty hand shake.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh stock of leading Groceries:—New crop of Teas, at New York prices, extra white Cincinnati Lard, Sugars, all grades, pure Spices &c. Refined oil only 35 cents, Crude 20 cents per gallon. Choice Syrups. Call and be convinced. Hugo Andriessen, Beaver Drug Store.

FRESH Garden Seeds, just received and for sale at the Beaver Drug Store.

Poor House Steward.—On last Friday, pursuant to adjournment, the Directors of the Poor for Beaver county, met at the Steward's house in Moon tp., and after considerable deliberation, re-elected Mr. Shrodes as Steward for the present year. His salary was fixed at $350, being $100 less this year than last. The Directors at the same time re-elected H. Hice, Esq., as their attorney for the year 1870.

ONE hundred and sixty barrels of Canton City and New Creek Flour, two hundred kegs of Wheeling nails, and a choice lot of Carbon Oil received and for sale, wholesale or retail, at Speyer & Sons, Rochester.

New Brighton Seminary.—We call the especial attention of the reading public to the advertisement, under the above caption, in this paper. The Principal, Rev. N. R. Johnston, is a classical scholar, of eminent renown for imparting instruction, and executive ability in managing an academical institution. The location is delightfully picturesque, healthy, and accessible by rail from all parts of the country. A more desirable place for the education of youth could scarcely be selected.

NO HUMBUG.—I had recently the pleasure of examining the working of the Iron City College, and was surprised at the thorough practical organization. Any young man, no matter what his vocation in life may be, will be greatly benefited by a course of study here.—*John Harper, President of the Bank of Pittsburgh.*

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office, at Beaver, to February 1st, 1870.

Mr Caleb Bool	Mrs M C M Green
Mr Chas Carter (2)	Mr Jack Swaugler
Mr Robt Dyer	Geb Scott esq
D D Davison esq	Mrs G G Echofield
Robert Esch	Mrs M E Shafer
Mr Thos Elliott	Mrs Mary Taggart.
L A Gaylord esq.	
J W Hodges	

M. A. McCANDLESS, P. M.

Dreadful Accident.—Some time ago the sons of Mr. Cross, of Worth township, dug a well on their farm preparatory to erecting new buildings, provided water was obtained. A person had been engaged to wall it, and was to have been there on Wednesday the 19th inst. He did not come, and a Mr. Moore, of Lawrence county, we believe, and a Mr. Brown of the neighborhood happening to be there, Mr. Cross requested them to go down the well and show how the walling was to be commenced, as they intended to do the work themselves. These persons went down and commenced work. While engaged Mr. Cotter came and requested Mr. Moore to come up, as he desired to pay him for a horse he had purchased some time before. Mr. Moore requested him to pay it to Mr. Cross. He had scarcely spoken before the side of the well caved in, covering both him and Brown up. Mr. Cross went down, and succeeded in getting sufficient sand away to uncover their heads. They could not, however, speak. Another slide occurred this time covering them up entirely, and also embedding Mr. Cross up to the thighs. He was taken out, but the other two were not got until the next day. Brown, it is supposed, was killed instantly, but the body of Moore was yet warm when taken out.

It is a sad accident. They were reputable men, and highly esteemed. Brown leaves a family of young children, his wife being dead some years ago. Moore we believe, was unmarried.—[Butler Herald.]

THE LIVER.—Its office is to separate impurities from the life current, the blood, and to secrete bile. How apparent the necessity for health's sake is the proper performance of its functions. If diseased, it cannot purify the blood, which it sent to the lungs, brain and every part of the system, in a morbid condition, will produce jaundice, insanity consumption, &c., &c.; by withholding the stimulus from the intestines, produces dyspepsia, piles and many other disorders. Delicate females and weak children are made strong by the use of the Constitution Bitters. In fact, they are a family medicine; they can be given to the child of three months old, the indisposed female, or a person of three score and ten.

Lecture on India.—Rev. Stevenson, a returned missionary from India, gave a public lecture in the U. P. Church of this place, on last Thursday evening. The lecture was both interesting and instructive. The lecturer had in his possession some Hindoo Idols which were shown the audience, and his remarks touching these excited the risibles of those present. On the whole the lecture was well worth what it cost to hear it.

All the popular almanacs for 1870, can be had free at the Beaver Drug Store.

Products, &c., of the Poor House Farm in 1869.—From the Steward at the Poor House farm, we ascertain the following facts touching the "situation" there for the year just closed:

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Wheat	Bushels	313
Rye	do	117
Oats	do	215
Corn	do in ear	1,400
Potatoes	do	650
Cabbage	heads	1,000
Hay	tons	10
Butter	pounds	1,000

Besides the above enumerated articles, there was a bountiful supply of onions, parsnips, carrots, beets, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, &c., raised on the farm. There was milk produced on the farm sufficient to supply the inmates.

All clothing for the use of the paupers, except heavy coats, are made by the Steward's family, assisted by the inmates.

STOCK ON THE FARM.

Horses	Number of head,	3
Cattle	" " "	11
Sheep	" " "	14
Hogs	" " "	16

The Agricultural implements on the farm are in good condition, and as plentiful as are necessary.

NO. OF PAUPERS IN 1869.

Number on Jan. 1st 1869		55
Admitted during year		25—80
Discharged during the year	22	
Died do do	5	
Taken to Hospital, do do	3—30	
Number remaining Jan. 1, 1870		50

Average during the year, 52½

The paupers, as we know from personal knowledge, are well cared for; and the general health of those in the institution has been good. On the whole, therefore, we congratulate the people of Beaver county on the favorable condition of things in and about their County Infirmary.

Temperance Meeting.—One of the largest and most interesting Temperance meetings ever held in Beaver, was held on last Friday evening, Jan. 28th, in the Court House. This was an adjourned meeting from Thursday, 20th, at which a committee was appointed to investigate the action of our physicians and druggists in regard to the issue and filling of whiskey prescriptions. The meeting of Friday evening was called to hear the report of said committee.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Riggs, after which Messrs. Carter and Coe of Rochester favored the audience with a temperance song, in the chorus of which the large audience joined with pleasing effect.

Prof. R. T. Taylor, President of the meeting called for the report of the committee on doctors and druggists. J. F. Dravo, chairman, reported progress; said they had called on two of the physicians, Drs. Boardman and McKinney, also the two druggists, Mr. Andriessen and Mr. Moore, whose answers to the questions propounded were entirely satisfactory to the committee.

Mr. Dravo followed his report with some remarks appropriate to the occasion. Said that no man had a right to drag his neighbor down to destruction by this accursed traffic in whiskey, and wanted to see a man with back bone enough to resist its baneful influence in our community, &c.

Dr. McLean being called upon, apologised for inability to make a speech on the score of physical disability. He announced himself, however, as a temperance man with much back bone, and hinted at 'other evils' which needed looking after as much as whiskey drinking. Related an occurrence: Said that one night about two o'clock he was aroused by the ringing of his door bell; he went to see what was the cause, and found a well known citizen at the door at that unfriendly hour, who anxiously desired to be informed where he was and where his own dwelling was situated. Further comment is unnecessary. He also saw another man enter a drug store, ask to have a prescription filled, had it filled and drank it at the counter.

Rev. Hollingshead followed with a most eloquent and fervent appeal for the cause of temperance. Said whiskey had dragged down the brightest intellects of our land, asked whether whiskey should be allowed to destroy us or we destroy it? and implored the young men, in whom he felt a deep interest, to shun the deadly cup as they would the steam from the 'bottomless pit.' His remarks made a deep impression on all present, and we regret that we are unable to give them entire.

Messrs. Carter and Coe followed with another good song to the tune of 'Bruce's Address,' which was well received.

Prof. Curtis spoke of the failure of the 'Maine Liquor Law' and its causes, described some of the effects of alcohol on the human organism, and other well timed remarks.

Mr. Coe of Rochester remarked that since the licenses were all stopped in that borough, drunkenness was less frequent and that not one had been sent to jail from that place during the year, for drunkenness.

Henry Hice esq., congratulated the audience on the apparent change of public sentiment on the subject of Temperance; as indicated by so vast an audience; and gave a clear explanation of the duties of the Court and the people, pledged, that if the people would do their part in remonstrating, the Court would do its, in refusing license, but where none was sent in, the Court was bound in accordance with their oath to grant a license. He also appealed to the ladies to turn out, and show by their presence at the next term of court that they protested against any more liquor licence being granted. Remarks were well received and would have "brought down the house" had applause been allowed. Dr. McLean added an appendix to his former remarks, which was true in every respect.

Capt. Campbell of Bridgewater, said with the assistance of the ladies they had succeeded in preventing license being granted in that place; and, that no licensed house was in the borough, except a whiskey ware house where it could be bought by the gallon—protected by a U. S. license.

Prof. Taylor suggested that a committee be appointed for Bridgewater to call upon Doctors and Druggist there.

Mr. Dravo, suggested a meeting for Bridgewater, as a supplement to the meeting of Beaver, but, in consideration of the fact that the business of the Beaver meeting was unfinished it was agreed to meet again in Beaver on Friday evening of this week, Feb. 4th.

With the exception of a few unimportant interruptions, by parties who were not in sympathy with the meeting; it was a glorious meeting and we believe it had beneficial effect on nearly all present.

Messrs. Carter and Coe concluded the exercises by another good song entitled "They crowd us awfully," assisted in the chorus by some good temperance ladies from the adjoining boroughs.

After which the Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Riggs.

May the good work go on until, not only our town, but our entire country may be redeemed from the accursed sin. And, may this be a "year of jubilee" for the Temperance cause. REPORTER.

A PROPOSE and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose, with "stopping up" of the nose at times, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or week eyes, impaired hearing, irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressurer and pain over eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasionally chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy cures catarrh in its worst forms and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs.

Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by most Druggists everywhere.

The Surveying Party from this place, on the contemplated Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, has returned to Salem, having completed the survey of a preliminary line from this place to Akron, on last Saturday. We have ascertained, from conversation with different members of the party, that the route from Salem to Akron is every way a favorable one. The people residing along the line are very enthusiastic on the railroad subject, and express a determination to further the project as far as lies in their power. As an instance of the good feeling existing along the line, we will mention that at the village of Randolph, Portage county, the entire party were complimented with a fine serenade by the excellent Cornet Band of that place.

By the line just surveyed, the distance from Salem to Akron is a fraction under thirty-nine miles. It must be understood that this is the distance from the depot in Salem to the depot in Akron. The line has been made a very direct one. In one place they ran a perfectly straight line of six miles, and in another one of eight miles. The grades have been found to be all easy and light. The party have returned in excellent spirits, feeling satisfied that they are able to show a No. 1 route. We understand that it is the intention to commence operations on the line east of this place this morning.—*Salem Republican.*

Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS:—The last folds of night's curtains has fallen, and Pittsburgh is seen in its most dreary state. Always dark and gloomy from incessant smoke, it has to night with rain and mud reached a perfection in dreariness that old Weller would term 'demnable uncomfortable.' Like a mass of grim deserted old ruins, the city looks to night, from the splendid edifices that grace Fifth Avenue, down to the low, dingy, dutch buildings of ancient architecture—strangely grotesque, yet not without a plan.

Winter coquettes with spring, and spring coquettes with winter, and both spring and winter concoct plans to the discomfiture, if not the irritation of Queen Fashion's votaries. The gorgeous suits purchased for winter would look strangely out of place this sunny weather, and were one to appear in last summer's airy suit, significant glances and no less significant whispers would be exchanged by our acquaintances, all of which were desired to explain the precarious condition of the old gentleman's bank account, and at about the aforesaid time one's credit would naturally decline.

So far the season has been a good one for the different places of amusement. Dramatic and musical circles have been on the *qui vive*. To-morrow evening Mr. Edwin Forest commences an engagement of five nights. He appears in the order named: 'Richalieu,' 'Virginius,' 'Othello,' 'Jack Cade,' and 'King Lear.' This in all likelihood is the last engagement Forest will ever fill in Pittsburgh. Mr. Forest will be followed next week by Mr. John Collins, one of the best Irish comedians on the stage.

The result of the election for State Treasurer was a cause of no little surprise but much pleasure among the business men of this city. They have seen the power shorn from the Ring, have seen the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania gratified in the election of Irwin, and they know how to appreciate it in the highest sense of the word.

We had all heard of the insidious sophistry of the Cameron mouth piece at Beaver, the acknowledged leader of the Ring—

"A painted Jove
With idle thunder in his lifted hand,"

and by his bold assertions had learned that money, bribery and fraud, or whatever else the Ring could command, and could be used to insure Mackey's election would be used without regard to the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania. So successfully have the gentlemen comprising this Ring wielded the sceptre of power and influence in the Capital for some years past, lest their sanguine assertions would prove correct in the election of Mackey, their candidate for the office of State Treasurer.

Defeat in politics is unpleasant in whatever shape it may come to the defeated parties; but to those whose whole political career has been illumined with success, defeat is thrice bitter. The Ring should settle up all old accounts at the capital for they are dying. The death knell of that ill famed body has sounded; the angel of retributive justice sweeps all their fond hopes away—the unexpended balance included. Power bids the Ring adieu; justice denies their acquaintance, honesty scorns them, and Pennsylvania feels a heavy burden lifted from her shoulders as her mortal enemies.

"Fold their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away."

The ring passes out of existence as a living body. To-day its membership represents naught but the disappointments of greedy politicians. They can impose on the people no more—they are as dead as the cause of the Stuarts. They have held high command over some of our cringing, skulking representatives, and have made Harrisburg worse than "Maleboize" in 'Dante's Hell;' but their high career has been cut short.

I hear the New House in Beaver is a wonder—that its roots groweth deep—that its top mounteth unto the high heavens, and that its four corners pointeth to the four corners of the earth. I am also informed that a new church is being built in the immediate vicinity of this wonderful structure. This is significant; it reminds me of the following lines which seemed formed for the occasion:

'Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil's sure to build a chapel there.'

Not that I would pronounce the honorable gentleman a Devil, but merely thought that a good place to bring in a little poetry.

As the night is far advanced I must close, and if these lines should not suit the taste of some, I would ask them to try and think it was Charles Reade, Charles Dickens or some other big author is the writer. PITTSBURGH.

WASHINGTON Co. Pa., Jan. 24, '70.

EDITOR ARGUS: The noble and patriotic stand which has been taken by a portion of the Republican press of our State against money-ring-jobbers and public Treasury-sappers, of which the Pittsburgh *Commercial* and the Beaver ARGUS appear to have taken the lead is highly approved in this county by the honest masses of all parties, and richly entitles all such high toned and straight forward public journals to the confidence and gratitude of the people at large throughout the State.

There was some little excitement and a good deal of rejoicing some two weeks ago when the news reached us of the overthrow of the infamous Treasury-ring at the State Capitol with its "Mackey" and of the breaking of your little neighbor's "staff" in the general jumble which appears to have taken place in the hurry of voting upon the occasion, and of the election of Gen. Irwin to the State Treasurership, who is emphatically the man of the people, and the people's choice for that highly important and responsible office.

The praise worthy course of Mr. Buffington, member from this county, and the only representative of the people from the District in casting his vote and giving his aid to smash up the ring is greatly applauded and will endear him still more closely to the affections of his constituents of this county at least, where he has always been popular and respected not only for his intellectual attainments but for his integrity and honesty, whilst the course of the other members from the district, is greatly disapprobated and will it is apprehended secure their defeat if ever they come before the people again for re-election. If the Republican party is to be saved from destruction in our old Commonwealth, it must be purged from the political tricksters who have manœuvered and engineered their way into office the last three or four years, of which your county has now its full representation. Then as the Treasury ring gentry have exhibited their noses to full view in the late struggle for the State Treasurer, let them be marked and consigned to a political grave so deep that they would forever despair of a resurrection.

Yours Respectfully,
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Penn'a. Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—Bill's were introduced authorizing deserters' wives to sell their property, or sue for debts, and one to vote for additional Supreme Judges in October next; one relative to evidence on contract. The Senate, by repealing a section of last year's appropriation bill, restored the franking privilege and the odious Legislative Record. A bill to abate the length of punishment, on account of good behavior, in county jails passed. Also, one to punish beggage-masters, hackmen, and others, for smashing baggage by rough handling. The Senate re-called the bill restoring the franking privilege, &c. A bill requiring two years study to qualify a person to fill medical prescriptions passed

HOUSE.—The Treasury investigating committee were required to extend their inquiries back three years. The Senate bill, restoring the franking privilege and the Bergner contract, was defeated. Our Representatives in Congress were instructed to sustain the tariff on iron.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—The "Record" bill was indefinitely postponed. The resolution to discharge the pasters and folders and all extra officers, was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Nothing of general interest transpired; local bills occupied the entire session.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—The bill relative to a Board of Control over the State Treasury was reported favorably. The Governor's veto of the bill relative to the pay of the Clerk of Qr. Sessions of Schuylkill county was unanimously sustained The bill to contract with Bergner to print the 'Legislative Record,' was called up. Mr. Billingfelt asserted that the matter had been "set up" since yesterday. It would unnecessarily duplicate the printing at the public expense. Mr. Lowry said he didn't want George Bergner to be his censor in abreviated speeches. He would rather have full reports. He wished to God they could get rid of this man, even by a large annual pension. He had for years been a barnacle upon the Treasury. He observed a prominent officeholder buttonholing members on this question, and hoped he would go back to his office. The Democrats joined extravagant Republicans—it is supposed with the understanding that the Democratic paper at Harrisburg is to receive a portion of the legalized steanings—and the infamous public plunder bill passed.

HOUSE.—A bill making it a penal offence to issue policies of insurance except under charter from this or some other State, was passed. A bill was favorably reported to submit the question of liquor selling to a vote of the people of each election district, on petition to the Court of Quarter sessions by one-fourth of the voters. The Senate bill, allowing each member $100 for postage was passed.

SENATE. Jan. 27.—The bill for the publication of Department documents was so amended as to prohibit, after the expiration of the present contract, the printing more than half the present number. A number of bills and resolutions were offered. The Treasure Committee were authorized to extend their inquiries back for ten years—evidently for the purpose of showing (if Mackey was derelict) that he is not much worse than his predecessors. It not, for what?

HOUSE.—A bill to repeal the 28 section of the Act of 1867, relative to judicial sales; and one requiring interrogatories to be filed in attachment cases on or before the return day of the writ, were passed. The Senate Bergner iniquity printing bill was defeated by a large majority.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—A bill was introduced providing for the reduction of the State debt, and one providing for the payment of $1,000 inaugural expenses. The bill to erect a new county in the oil regions passed second reading. Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, Jan. 24—After the presentation of petitions on various subjects, a resolution was offered inquiring by what authority General Terry was inquiring into the eligibility of State Senators and Representatives in Georgia. It was laid over. The joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of Abraham Lincoln was referred. The Senate then took up the bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, which was discussed until the hour of Executive Session; after which the Senate adjourned without further business.

HOUSE.—A great number of bills were introduced; among them was: One to increase the number of Supreme Judges; To regulate the manner of ratifying amendments to the Constitution; To build a railroad from Washington city to Schuylkill Co., Pa.; To grant 160 acres of land to soldiers who served in the late war; To adjust the payment of pensions on a gold basis; For the health and safety of coal miners. A resolution was adopted declaring the committee on elections a judicial body to act in such case as if under a special oath to decide according to the law and facts. A bill to provide for the consolidation of all the Indian tribes was passed. The Senate Amendments to the Virginia bill was then taken up, and after considerable discussion, passed; so, the bill now goes to the President. He will sign it at once. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—A bill was reported to relieve certain persons from political disabilities. The joint resolution relative to the seizure of whiskey in California was called up, but laid aside to resume the consideration of the bill to provide for a currency of specie paying notes, which was discussed at great length. Mr. Sumner moved an amendment by substituting his bill introduced some time ago, providing for the increase of bank circulation to five hundred million dollars, on the retirement of the present Greenbacks. The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The bill preventing the sale of public lands, except to pre-emptionists, and actual settlers in California, passed. A number of local bills were introduced and referred. The League Island Navy Yard bill was discussed till the close of the morning hour. The House decided that neither of the contestants for a seat in that body from the 4th Congressional district of South Carolina, was entitled it; but it was, however, again referred to the election committee. Nothing of interest occurred at the evening session.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—Mr. Howell was sworn in as Senator, in place of Mr. Grimes, resigned. Several petitions were presented for final suffrage, and other matters. Among the bills introduced was a supplement to the currency Act of June 3, 1864, authorizes free banking under certain provisions.—Discussion was had on the bill for the disposal of the Fort Ridgley reservation lands, until the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of the currency bill was resumed, and continued till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of interest paid on Pacific Railroad bonds, and other matters connected with those roads was adopted.—A resolution relative to the Avondale disaster was also adopted, inquiring whether Congress has power under the Constitution to legislate so as to prevent such occurrences. A resolution in reference to the pay of officers in the South—whether they are also paid by the State, as well as the United States—was adopted. The League Island bill, after some discussion, was laid on the table. Senate bill extending the limits of the Port of New Orleans, passed. The appropriation bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 27.—The committee to whom the matter was submitted, reported favorably the joint resolution prohibiting department and other public officers from giving or receiving presents from one another. A bill to establish a port of delivery at Omaha was passed. The joint resolution authorizing the sale of the Cherokee lands in Kansas, was favorably reported. The Vice President informed the Senate that the President had signed the bill for the admission of Virginia. Mr. John F. Lewis presented his credentials and was sworn in as a Senator from Virginia. The currency bill was then taken up and discussed till adjournment.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one to carry the Japan indemnity fund to the credit of the U. S. Treasury. A bill was reported to authorize the construction of a railroad from Washington city by the nearest route to Cleveland, O., or Erie, Pa. Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway and Milnes, representatives from Virginia, were then sworn in. After a lengthy discussion of objections, Mr. Porter was also sworn in. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was taken up and passed. The committee on elections reported that John Covode was entitled to a seat from the 21st district of Pa. Mr. Dawes then spoke on the subject of retrenchment and reform, in reply to Mr. Butler, at great length. His speech attracted very general public attention—it was a masterly effort, and will have great weight on the public mind. Adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 28.—Mr. John W. Johnson took the oath as Senator from Va. The Chair submitted a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the cost of American pig iron, which was ordered to be printed. A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether any more legislation was necessary for the organization of the Legislature of Georgia. A resolution was also adopted inquiring into the expediency of transferring to the surplus fund all balances of unexpended appropriations on the first of July next, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service. A joint resolution authorizing the payment of bounties to colored seamen and soldiers without reference to former condition of servitude. After some other bills and resolutions relating to local matter were introduced, the Senate took up the Currency bill, which was discussed at some length; but it had to give place to the regular order—the consideration of the bill appropriating $30,000 to the poor of the District of Columbia, which was amended and passed.

HOUSE.—James K. Robinson, member elect from Virginia, was sworn in. Among the many bills introduced was one to amend the bankrupt act. A bill for the abolition of the office of Congressional printer, and of electing a Superintendent of public Printing at a salary of $4,000, to perform the same duties, was passed. The House decided that the representatives from Georgia were not entitled to a seat in the last Congress. A bill was offered to organize the Territory of Lincoln, and consolidate the Indian tribes into territorial Government; also to provide a Territorial government for the District of Columbia. The appropriation bill was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Married.

FULLER—OLCOTT—Jan. 1st, by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, Mr. Wm. Fuller and Mrs. Mary Ann Olcott of Bridgewater, Beaver county Pa.

ONSTOTT—MARKEY—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870, by the Rev. J. M. Shields, Mr. E. G. Onstott and Miss Lizzie N. Markey, both of Phillipsburg, Pa.

REID—MOTTON—In the same day, by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Reid of Wellsburgh, West Virginia, and Miss Lillian Alice Morton of Rochester, Pa.

Died.

ENGLE—On the 25th of Jan. 1869, in Brighton tp., Beaver Co., Pa. Florence, youngest daughter of George and Amanda Engle aged 9 years, 3 months and eight days.

KENNEDY—At his residence in Chippewa tp., James Kennedy esq., ex-Sheriff of Beaver county, aged about 67 years.

New Advertisements.

New Brighton Seminary.

REV. N. R. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*
MRS. E. B. JOHNSTON, *Vice Principal and Preceptress.*

THIS Institution, with a full course of Teachers, will be open for boarders and day scholars, on

The First Monday (4th) of April Next

Spring Term three months.

The course of study for young ladies is complete. A Normal Department for Teachers, with Special Drill and Appropriate Lectures. First class Teachers of Piano and Vocal Music, Painting and Drawing.

Boys and Young Men admitted as Day Scholars, and, for business, or prepared for advanced College classes.

The location is beautiful, the house commodious and the rooms refitted and well furnished for boarders.

To obtain full information as to rates of Tuition, Board, &c., &c., send for a Circular. Prior to the first of March, address the Principal at New Castle, Pa.; after that date at New Brighton, Pa. feb2:3t

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY HOME.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the furnishing of the materials and erection of a Poor House, on the County Poor Farm, in the month of Raccoon Creek, Moon township, until Friday March 4th, 1870, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The building to be of brick, one hundred by forty-four feet; two stories, with stone basement.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, Beaver, Pa. Security for the faithful performance of the work will be required.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Poor. Beaver, Beaver County, Pa., and marked "Proposals for County Home."

JOHN SLENTZ,
S. McANAMA, } Direct's Poor, &c
R. H. COOPER,
feb.2:3w Medical and Local copy 3 times and send bill to H. Hice.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Bids will be received for the erection of a Church at Industry, up to Saturday, February 12, 1870.—Plans and specifications can be seen at JOHN WOOLSLAIR'S,
feb2:2w Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.

Book Agents Wanted for Struggles and Triumphs Of P. T. Barnum.

Written by Himself, In One Large Octavo Volume—Nearly 800 Pages Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings.

It Embraces Forty Years Recollections of his busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failures, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdote and entertaining Narrative. No book published so acceptable to all classes. Every one wants it. Agents are selling from 50 to 100 a week. We offer extra terms. Our Illustrated Catalogue and Terms to Agents sent free. J. B. BURR & CO. Publishers, Hartford, Conn jan2:3m

S. B. WILSON.....JOHN J. WICKHAM.

WILSON & WICKHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
jan.19:3m.] BEAVER, PA.

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough practical business education, possessed by no other school in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1853, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction in any one of the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
jan19:ly.

TOBACCO.

Its deleterious effects on the health are annulled and strength to the suffering organs restored by using

LANGE'S PLUGS

They being a pleasant and powerful tonic in the shape of navy tobacco. Patented March 9th, 1869. If your druggist has not got it send 75 cents to us and we will send 5 plugs to any address, postpaid.

J. C. LANGE & SON,
Cor. Penn & Thirteenth streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov10:3m.

FOR SALE.—Fifty (50) shares of Stock of the National Bank of Beaver Co., Keasbey at the Bank, New Brighton, Pa. [jan12:1m.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 31, 1870.

FLOUR.—The market is rather firmer, and the demand better, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5.00@5.50 for spring, and $5.75@6 for winter wheat. Rye flour $5@5.25.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat in this market continue very light but the mills are getting all they want from the west; good to choice, Red is still quoted at $1.10@1.15, and common to fair at $1.00@1.10. Oats continue dull and prices are weak; we continue to quote at 46c on wharf and track, and 45@50 in store. Rye, also, continues very dull, as there seems to be no demand of any consequence; still quoted at 85@90. Sale of 1 car choice shelled corn (yellow) at 55c; Ear is dull at 78@80c. Barley is dull and nominal at $1.00@1.10 for spring and fall.

HAY—Is quoted at $17@23.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6.00@6.50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl., the outside figure for choice.

PROVISIONS—Market continues rather dull, though prices are without quotable change. Plain Shoulders, 14c; Sugar Cured do, 15c; Ribbed Sides, 16c; Clear do, 17@17½; Breakfast Bacon 19½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19½c. Lard, 17c in Barrels; 18@18½c in kegs and pails. Mess Pork $30.00.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May14:ly

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the sim

SELECT MISCELLANY.

THREE CROWNED WOMEN.

BY J. HENRY BROWN.

During the past six months of foreign travel I have happened to see most of the crowned heads of Europe, and for the reason, perhaps, that I have not sought an opportunity so many long for. I could never fully understand the wild curiosity that exists, particularly among Americans, to have a substantial vision of kings and queens, as if they were rare and curious animals that nature had excelled herself in creating. Persons of great brain or character, of high accomplishment of any sort, are always interesting. Philosophy, as well as a spirit of intellectual inquisitiveness, desires to become intimate with the appearance, bearing, and manner of the few genuine individuals there are in the world, of the pictures that have shown themselves really superior. But those who have been born and succeeded the throne without doing anything to deserve it have no more attraction for me than a newsboy on the Strand, or a droskie driver in the Nevskis. Still the royal line is worth looking at, when it passes under one's eyes; and for the present let us glance at three of the queens. Here is Victoria, Queen of Great Britain. I give her full title, for no one would imagine for a moment she ever had aught to do with a throne, unless to cleanse it for so much ashes.

Every one remembers the youthful pictures of the Queen, in which she was represented as a comely, wholesome English girl, who would make a good wife and a prolific mother.—No doubt she bore some resemblance to the engravings, but one would not believe it to see the original now.—Fat, not fair, and fifty, she has not a sweet expression in her whole body. She is not to blame for this save aesthetically; but her extreme plainness—her downright homeliness, indeed—is certainly a misfortune. Her light brown hair, rather thin, her milk and water eyes, her ungraceful mouth, her heavy face, with its green ish chin, and her square ponderous figure, make her, in appearance, at least, every inch a washerwoman. It is common to say of ordinary women that they are very good, because nothing else can be said. So of Victoria, the phrase grew current, "She is not bright, but she is an excellent wife and mother."

The English have a different story now. They declare she led the Prince Consort a very sad life; that she is extremely high tempered and stubborn; that she is mercenary, even mean, and not in her right mind. A very large portion of her subjects are weary of her. She has reigned too long—thirty one years. They want a change, especially since she has gone into retirement and injured trade by her parsimoniousness. Her abdication would be welcomed, tho' the Prince of Wales—declared to be a blackguard and a profligate—is no more popular than she. If half the tales they tell of him be true, no honorable man should recognize him—a fellow without brains, principle, or heart.

It is astonishing how much gossip, and of a very ill natured kind there is about the Queen. You never heard the quarter of it on your side of the sea. Not a great deal of it can be true; but that it is constantly repeated proves the wide disfavor into which the sovereign has fallen. Her position is not enviable. She is aware of the feeling of her subjects that they would gratefully accept her abdication; but, with an obstinacy that she comes honestly by, she will neither emerge from her selfish isolation nor surrender a throne she has ceased to fill.

How different it is with Eugenie, Empress of the French? Though not so much loved by the people as she has been—since she has flattered them less—she is still to their imagination the beautiful and fascinating woman they delight to honor. She has certainly been very pretty, though time has sharpened her features, and anxiety made lines she seeks to conceal with cosmetics.

That she is very interesting all who have met her agree. She is a cosmopolitan in character, as she may well be, with her English, Spanish, and French blood, her wide travels, and her varied experiences. When she was the Countess di Teba she had the reputation of a desperate coquette, and admirers and lovers followed in her train all the way from Madrid to Paris. Louis Napoleon, *blase* as he was, was fired by her charms and graces, and added himself to the long list of her worshippers. No one thought his attentions serious; perhaps he did not so regard them at first. But she had conquered the man who had exhausted sensation. He married Eugenie for the same reason Edward IV wedded Elizabeth Woodville; and like her, Eugenie made one of the best of wives.

If it be true that repentant gallants make excellent husbands, is it not equally true that confirmed coquettes become the most devoted wives?—Yes, equally true, for both are false.

Once married the Empress Eugenie changed like the morning sky.—Her high ambition was satisfied, and she was desirous to be what her station called for. The selection of the Emperor delighted the people, for it might be said he had taken a consort from the ranks. She labored earnestly for the good of the country, as she understood it. She became the counsellor of he husband, the sharer of his inmost secrets; and her quick instincts, her fine tact, and her clear understanding made her counsel valuable. What rarely happens in royal marriages, the two were equally fond of each other—he from the first, she from development.

Since the birth of the Prince Imperial she has been the most devoted of mothers. She is thoroughly womanly and the delicate health of her son has made her consecrate her life to him. It is the dearest wish of her heart that he shall be strong, and the next dearest that he shall be the Emperor of the French. Her maternal solicitude has made her timid and doubtful, and the uncertainty of the things of this world has caused her to lean on expectation in the next. In a word she is now a devotee. She trusts in rosaries, masses and offerings, and through them hopes to make her peace, her husband, and her son secure.

Even as she rides along the Champs Elysees, and in the Bois, one can see how sadness has crept into her naturally light heart. There are shadows in and under her beautiful eyes; the curve of her dainty mouth is slightly broken; the faded brilliancy of her complexion is hidden under the rouge. But her form continues all roundness and symmetry and her toilet the expression of perfect taste. Troubled, tried, superstitious, the woman is above the Empress still.

The ex-Queen of Spain, whose private residence is one of the finest in the city, foolishly expects, it is said, to be recalled to the throne from which she was driven. Was ever woman so unqueenly a queen? Victoria is a sylph and a charmer to Isabella, the embodiment of all corporal things. No one can be skeptical on her reputed history who has seen her. Her appearance is repulsive. If she had a particle of firmness in her, she could not look as she does. Her ancestors should have been slaves and criminals to warrant her in outraging Nature.

Dark haired, dark eyed, swarthy, corpulent, unwholesome, masculine without any strength, and female without any femininess, even her love would be loathsome. She has no self disgust. She lives through the senses merely. She has a vast fortune, and while apoplexy spares, and appetite endures, Isabella will be stupidly content. She drives out often, in grand style, and has no suspicion, seemingly, that she is not a rosy goddess of delight.

Paris pleases her better unthroned than Madrid beneath her sceptre.—The French capital is the city of the sensuous, and will give for money all that is demanded. Isabella has her votaries and flatterers, for she is rich. She has about her a throng of parasites, who, if she were poor to-morrow, would not shake the dust from their feet upon the richest robe that she wore.

Victoria, half crazed and discontented; Eugenie, loved and lovely, but anxious and restless; Isabella, dethroned and unsexed by her shamelessness. It does not seem so enviable to be an Empress or a Queen.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway—Progress of the Surveys.

[From the Akron (Ohio) Daily Ec con, 16th.]

Many of our readers are aware that during the past summer there was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway company with the purpose of building a railroad from Baltimore, Md., by way of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago. The Directors of the company have been elected, and are J. G. Chamberlain, Leetonia; Harvey Howard and Hon. M. Welker, Wooster; John H. Page, Pittsburgh; Ashbury Wadell, Columbiana; A. A. Collier, Steubenville. These Directors organized by electing the following officers: President, Hon. M. Welker, Wooster; Secretary, Samuel W. Orr, New Lisbon; Treasurer, J. G. Chamberlain, Leetonia.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, organized in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and indeed by that company, is now building a road from Pittsburgh, by way of Connellsville, to Cumberland, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This road will be open for business in the fall of 1870, and will be on an almost direct line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore. Moreover, after years of steady legal struggles with the Pennsylvania Central, which has heretofore been supposed to rule the State of Pennsylvania, it has gained in its highest courts, and in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, full privileges in regard to making connections, extending branches, and everything else, equal to those enjoyed by the great Pennsylvania road.

This Connellsville Company will not be content to stop at Pittsburgh, but must of necessity seek northern and western outlets. As Pittsburgh has no routes in the requisite directions, except such as are under the control of the Pennsylvania Central, the citizens of the "Smoky City" are directly interested in aiding the Connellsville Company to build the northern and western roads which both parties need. In regard to this necessity, Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at a regular meeting of the stockholders of that Company, said:

"We are constantly asked if our plans and arrangements are perfected for connections north and west of Pittsburgh. Favorable progress is being made, and will certainly produce satisfactory results, but negotiations are not sufficiently advanced to permit their being favorably presented for your action. The enormous and powerful influence of the Baltimore and Ohio road is being silently but steadily exerted in this behalf; would be as useless to endeavor to stop the flow of the Niagara, as to hinder our making just the connections desired, at the proper time. Grades and terminal advantages insure our being sought largely by Western lines desiring the nearest and best access to the seaboard.

We have located a line from the Monongehela to the Allegheny river. The line called the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad has been located by our engineers." From Beaver through to Toledo and Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Chicago line is now being examined, and the location will soon be made. This company has been organized, has elected an efficient Board, with Judge Welker as President."

This is enough to show that the Connellsville company mean business and are determined to put a road through. In brief, they have the means and mean to use them. This company it is which has put the surveying party, under Mr. Rosen Paul, of this town, into the field, to run a line from Salem to Akron. If this route proves in most respects, such as grades, length of line, prospects for business, possibilities of branches and connections, chances for local support &c., equal to or better than other routes proposed, then Akron can secure her desired and needed roads to Toledo and Chicago, a position on the shortest line from the lakes to the seaboard, at Baltimore, and an independent road to Cleveland by the Cuyahoga valley. Such results as these are worth attaining, and Cleveland, in aiding Akron to secure them, will amply benefit herself; for new and greater coal fields will be opened to her by the road, and the benefits of a competing line will be furnished to her existing mines.

The towns south of us along the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road are, each of them, entertaining strong hopes that the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Road will pass through them. Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Mansfield thus think. West Salem, Ashland and Freemont each assumes that in the north and west course of the road they must certainly be points. The fact is that the managers at Pittsburgh and Baltimore will choose such a route in or such towns as they think will be best for their purposes, according to the reasons given above. It is an open contest for a rich prize, and as far as Akron is concerned we are ready to let merit give the victory.

So far as Canton is concerned, that city will as well and cheaply get the independent outlet it needs by building the road to Akron, or one to Mogadore, which will be about the nearest point on the line surveyed by Mr. Paul, as it can secure the desired benefits by any other course. With the main line passing through Akron, and a branch from here to Cleveland, Canton not only secures competition in freights for moving its manufactures westward and getting merchandise from the east, but also has its immense coal fields open to the Cleveland market.

Going by way of Akron, not only will Toledo and Detroit, but possibly Sandusky, become buyers of Starke county coal, but Cleveland and Painesville, (the latter by the Hudson and Chardon railroad, which is more than probable,) will also be customers of Canton. These two last customers Canton can never get if the road follows the route just surveyed by Mr. J. E. Pillsbury, from Beaver, *via* New Lisbon to Canton, thence by Dalton to Wooster, and on to Toledo. So, too, by less than a five mile branch to the line by Akron, Alliance reap all the benefits of the new road, and of a competition of freights for manufactures and coal to Cleveland and the West.

The interests of Alliance, Canton, Akron and Cleveland are one with those of Salem for procuring the adoption of about the line now being surveyed by Mr. Paul. The local coal and iron interests, present and prospective, of the places named, are sufficient to warrant our assertion. Neighbors, shall we make a common cause for a common benefit, and working together, together win?

—Being from Pittsburgh to New Castle, where there is connection with the Pittsburgh and Erie, and Cleveland and Mahoning.

—Henry W. Blodgett, the newly appointed Judge of the United States District Court, was sworn in at Chicago on Wednesday last, and took his seat on the bench.

—E. B. Phillips on Wednesday obtained a verdict of $20,000 against the Illinois Central Railroad for personal injuries sustained by the explosion of a locomotive belonging to the Company, in Central depot in Chicago, in December 1867.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

THE MISSING JEWELS.

Those who have read the 'Moonstone,' said Mr. F., will remember how the experience of Sergeant Cuff was set at naught by the eccentricities of a dreamer. My own life furnishes an episode somewhat similar to it, but with this difference: The party most interested here was guilty of meditated wrong, while there the effect of imagination and great anxiety united to confound the experience of the great London detective.

A young lady's jewels had been stolen from her room on Esplanade street, and Mr. L. and myself were sent to look them up. Arriving at the house, we were shown to the room where the robbery had been committed, and examined it carefully. It was a large, elegantly furnished apartment, and showed no evidence of having been entered by violence. Costly articles belonging to a lady's toilet were scattered through the room. The jewel case still lay upon the bureau. The light of the morning sun streamed in at the open window, and flashed upon many a rich vase and beautiful trifle. Pictures hung from the wall, and gold and silver work in many a curious and rare device set off the elegance of the chamber. A splendid watch, set with jewels, was left untouched. Rich shawls and laces, and robes of great value, had been passed by, and only diamonds had been taken.

The young lady herself was in the room, calmly observant of all that passed. There was a shade of anxiety on her face, nothing more.

'Madame, you have no suspicion who did this?' I asked her.

'Why do you ask me?'

'Because if you have it may save some trouble.'

'I have nothing to tell you,' she replied in a tone that aroused my suspicions at once.

She was a tall, stately looking lady, with whom it would be difficult to associate the idea of crime. Vast resources furnished her with every luxury, and her every want was gratified almost as soon as expressed. She could not have made way with her own jewels; yet her manner convinced me she knew in what way they had disappeared. I motioned my companions out of the room and then addressed her.

'You say you can give me no information?'

'None Mr. F.'

'And yet you know how they were taken?'

'Me!' The great black eyes flashed with surprised, and the indignant blood stained neck and face.

'I said so; and you must permit me to repeat my observation. You can tell me all about it.'

She looked at me with a strange, frightened expression; the flush faded from her face, and a dull, grayish pallor took its place.'

'Believe me, sir, I know nothing,' and a sob crept into her broken words of entreaty; 'how should I know?'

'That I cannot tell; but Miss M—— your room has not been entered with violence. No professional robber has been here, or these things, almost as valuable as those taken, would not have been here. Access could not have been gained by the windows, for they have not been disturbed. Your door was locked on the inside and bolted. No mere felon did this deed. Miss M——, you must tell me who is the criminal.'

Her excitement, as I proceeded, became marked and noticeable. Her face was rigid with fear, and her hands twitched nervously.

'Perhaps I lost them at the party.'

I knew she was not in earnest.

'No; that is not likely.'

As I spoke my eye lighted on a handkerchief lying on the floor. I picked it up without her observing me, and made an excuse for leaving the room for a moment.

I neglected to state that her aunt first discovered the robbery. Entering the room at an early hour she found the jewel case open and the diamonds gone. She inquired of her niece where they were.

'In the case.'

'No, they are not here.'

'I put them there.'

'Then they have been stolen,' and the alarm was given.

The young lady had manifested unusual apathy, and had rather discouraged the idea of a search. May be she had mislaid them, they said; they would turn up again.

Reaching the hall I found the name of the gentleman on the handkerchief —Paul Esben—a gay man of the town —by many thought to be an adventurer, and yet a pet of the ladies. More than one parent had to enterpose to prevent his wedding his daughter. He was heartless, soulless, moneyless. I knew him well.

Returning to the room, I asked Miss M. if she knew Mr. Esben.

She seemed a little surprised, but answered readily that she did.

'When did you see him last?'

'A month since.'

'Not latter?'

'No.'

'Has he ever given you any keepsakes or presents?'

'Never.'

'Does he ever visit here?'

'No—my uncle will not allow him.'

She was scanning my face eagerly as I asked her these questions, and was evidently interested deeply.

'How came his handkerchief in your room?' I showed it to her.

'What! His handkerchief in my room!' She stood before me like a lioness at bay. Her tall figure was drawn up to its full height, and the beautiful woman looked in that indignant attitude never more peerlessly lovely.

'How did it come here?' I asked. 'Left by himself,' she said. 'I will tell you all,' she said, speaking rapidly, and evidently carried away by her passionate resentment.

'I liked the man. I sympathized in his peculiar position—the education, habits and taste of the gentleman without the means. He told me last night he wanted a large sum of money. I did not have it, but I loaned him my jewels with which to raise it. The jewels were not stolen; I gave them to him myself.'

It would never do for the world to know this, and I told her as much. I kept her secret faithfully, but, I got back the jewels. She is dead now, and there's none living who knew the event of which I speak save Mr. I. and myself. It will do no harm to publish it, as a curious incident in a detective's experience.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT—The following Advertisement for the recovery of a red calf was actually published in a paper of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1869:

LOST.—A Calf Ret. His two behind legs was White. He was a she calf. Everybody what catches him gits tree Dollars.

—Washington correspondents say an effort is being made there to have Gen. Fitz John Porter relieved of the disabilities imposed upon him by the Court Martial appointed to condemn him in 1863.

—A recent publication shows that the production of tobacco in Missouri has decreased from 40,000 hogsheads in 1863 to 12,000 in 1868, in spite of the high prices realized for tobacco during the last five years.

—A young girl at Clinton, Iowa, while going home with a pitcher of yeast, was insulted by a gaudily dressed young man, when she threw the pitcher of yeast in his face. He concluded that he hadn't lost any girl.

—Jim Elliot, the prize fighter, at New York, Tuesday night, shot and seriously wounded an unoffending negro, who subsequently felled Elliot to the ground with a heavy piece of iron.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1870.

EDITOR ARGUS: The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States passed the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio last evening, having previously passed the Senate. This is a great victory for the Republicans of Ohio. A result they have labored to accomplish with great earnestness, and as a matter of course, now, when success has crowned their efforts, they feel disposed to rejoice over it.

Before the House came to a vote, speeches were made in favor and against the Amendment, by prominent Republicans and Democrats. That which made the most marked impression, was the speech of Mr. Dickson, (Rep.) The Democrats previous to the casting of the vote, fillibustered in the genuine old way.—They made every effort to delay the final vote. Objection after objection, was made to the effect, that the name of Mr. Blakeslee, the member from Williams county should not be called. They seemed to reason, that if the vote of Mr. B. could be thrown out, that a tie vote would be the result, and probably the non-consideration of the question before the House, until such time as might find them better prepared for battle. But all these attempts failed, and Ohio's representation, of the great "Unwashed," were brought to the scratch by a Republican member moving the previous question. This motion being sustained by the House, a scene of wild excitement prevailed. Motions to appeal from decisions of the Chairman, were not entertained,—members were on their feet shouting and gesticulating wildly. But finally order was restored, and the Speaker announced that the vote would be taken. A number of Democrats leading the list, voted loudly and fiercely "No," while the Republicans who came next, shouted out proudly "Aye."

Several of the Democracy asked to be excused from voting, on the ground, that a Republican member was permitted to occupy a seat, as a member of the House, who was not legally entitled to the same. But before the result was announced they recorded their votes "no."

The vote stood 57 yeas to 55 nays. When announced by the Speaker, cheers loud and hearty were given by spectators, members, reporter and others, on all sides. A counter current hi hisses and groans was heard, feebly issuing, as were, from beneath the table, and confusion reigned supreme for a while. Finally order was restored, when a Democratic member furiously stated, that at an early day, a protest would be entered against the Generaly Assembly inflowing carpet baggers to decide so important a question. Even after a motion to adjourn was carried, an "irrepressible" one, put in a last word about "rights."

Thus Ohio places herself on the record as the twenty-sixth State in favor of the ratification of the XVTH Amendment. Her failure last winter to do so, is atoned for. She now stands with her sister states in the advancing ranks of Progress, and on the glorious side of Right and Justice.

GALEN.

MARK TWAIN.

HIS IDEA OF A GOOD LETTER.

The most useful and interesting letters we get here from home, are from children seven or eight years old. This is petrified truth. Happily they have nothing else to talk about but home and neighbors and family things their betters think unworthy of transmission thousands of miles. They write simple and natural, and with no strain for effect. They tell all they know and then stop. They seldom deal in abstractions or homilies. Consequently their epistles are brief; but treating as they do, of familiar scenes and persons, always entertaining. Now, therefore, if you would learn the art of letter writing, let a child teach you. I have preserved a letter from a little girl eight years old—preserved it as a curiosity, because it was the only letter I ever got from the States that had any information in it. It ran thus:

"ST. LOUIS, 1865.

UNCLE MARK, If you were here I could tell you about Moses in the bulrushes, for I know it better now.—Mr. Sowerby has got his leg broke off a horse. He was riding on Sunday. Margaret, that's the maid, Margaret has taken all the spittoons and slop buckets and old jugs out of your room, because she says she don't think you are coming back, you've been gone so long. Sissy McElroy's mother has got another little baby. She has them all the time.—It has got little blue eyes, like Mr. Swimley that boards there, and looks just like him. I have got a new doll; but Johnny Anderson pulled one of its legs out. Miss Doosenbury was here to day, I gave her your picture, but she said she didn't want it. My cat has got more kittens—oh! you can't think twice as many as Lottie Bolden's. And there's one, such a sweet little buff one with a short tail, and I named it for you.—All them's got names now—General Grant, and Halleck and Moses, and Margaret and Deuteronomy, and Captain Semmes, Exodus, and Leviticus, and Horace Greeley—all named but one, and I am saving it because the one I named for you's been sick all the time since, and I reckon it'll die. [It appears to have been mighty rough on the short tailed kitten naming it for me—I wonder how the reserved victim will stand it. Uncle Mark, I do believe Hattie Caldwell likes you, and I know she thinks you are pretty, because I heard her say nothing could hurt your good looks; nothing at all; she said, even if you were to have the small-pox ever so bad, you would be just as good looking as you was before. And my ma says she is eye so smart [Very.] No more this time, because General Grant and Moses is fighting. ANNIE."

This child treads on my toes in every other sentence, with perfect looseness, but the simplicity of her time of life she don't know it.

I consider that a model letter—an eminently readable and entertaining letter, and as I said before, it contains more matter of interest and real information than I ever received from the East. I would rather read about cats at home and their truly remarkable names than listen to a lot of stuff about people I am not acquainted with, or read "The Evil Effects of the Intoxicating Bowl," illustrated on the back with the picture of a ragged scallawag pelting away right and left in the midst of his family circle with a junk bottle. Of course, our children are not all of an age; one is twelve, another nine, and Jack, "the nubbin," is five. A visitor coming in one day, questioned the children in regard to their lessons. The oldest replied that she "had to get grammar, arithmetic, geography, &c," the second "got reading, spelling and definitions." And what do you get, my little man?" was asked of Jack, who was busy spearing the cat with a wooden sword. "Oh, I gets readin' an' spellin' and spankin'; and I gets up in the mornin', too!"

Dogs and their Work.

—From the annual report made by the Secretary of the State of Ohio for 1869, we notice that the dog question is given an airing in the county adjoining our own (Columbiana). The report says:

"Dogs to the number of 2,339 were owned in the county, costing the owners of sheep 603 head, the value of which is stated at $1,001. The sheep injured from this source numbered 297, being stated at $172. This will aggregate the nice little sum of $2,241 loss to the farmers of Columbiana county for the sake of people keeping a few hundred worthless curs.

Next in our pile of exchanges, the Beaver *Radical*, turns up. Upon reading the very first three lines we knew that Master Quay's slate was broken to pieces. Mr. Quay is savage, and blames the Pennsylvania Railroad for defeating Mackey. Mr. Quay "here and now commits the *Radical* to a war on this dangerous foe to the State" (the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.) That's startling! The Beaver *Radical* hurling huge pieces of broken slate at the Pennsylvania Railroad! Will the corporation be able to stand such a shock? Possibly the Eastern Division of the road will remain undisturbed. If so, the road will remain open between this city and Harrisburg.—*Father Abraham.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The matrimonial fever is raging in Juniata county, and many are the victims.

—The President, on Wednesday, signed the bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress.

—All arrangements are now completed for the carrying of foreign mails, the contracts recently made extending over two years.

—Fritz Welterman, of Wauwuatosa, Mich., fell into a vat of boiling water, in a distillery, on Monday, and was scalded to death.

—Fifteen new cases of small pox were reported in New York city on Wednesday. The report the other day was that the disease was subsiding.

—The best dressed lady and the best dancer, at a ball to be given by colored folks at Johntown, on Wednesday next, will each be presented with a gold cup.

—Resolutions relative to the Fifteenth Amendment were reported to the House of the New Jersey Legislature Wednesday afternoon, and sec down for Tuesday next for consideration.

—The Russian who was shot in Broecker street, New York, by Daniel Biddle, has recovered and left the hospital. He is shortly to be married to the mysterious woman who waited at his bedside, and who turns out be a to Miss Coy Kendall, of Middletown, New Jersey.

—Circulars were clandestinely issued in Chicago on Tuesday night, calling a meeting at the Tremont House for the purpose of forming a vigilance committee. Popular indignation is very justly aroused against the numerous gangs of scoundrels who now infest Chicago.

—The suit of the Erie Railroad against Commodore Vanderbilt to recover $5,000,000, alleged to have been paid on the settlement of litigation two years ago, was down for trial on Tuesday, but was put over to the first Monday in March, owing to the illnes of Judge Emard.

—Charles Henry, night watchman on the Little Miama Railroad, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday morning last, was struck by an engine while sitting on the track with a lantern in his hand. He was thrown upon the cowcatcher and escaped with a broken leg. He says he did not hear or see the train approaching.

—A Helena (Montana) dispatch says the body of a Chinaman, A. H. Chaw, who murdered John P. Batzer, Jan. 15th, was found Tuesday morning hanging on the celebrated hangman's tree of vigilant days, placarded on the back "what was his crime?" and the words: "Beware! the vigilants still live."

—Tuesday, on the Erie Railroad, an extra freight ran into the regular eastward bound freight train, at Hawkins, a few miles west of Port Jervis. Fifteen cars, loaded with butter, flour and other merchandise, were completely wrecked. The loss is very great to the company. Trains were detained six hours by the accident.

—Early on Wednesday morning James L. Lang, a well known stock drover, was throw from a freight train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, near Aurora, and literally torn to pieces. At the time of the accident he was standing between the cars and silring up cattle. His body was scattered in small fragments on the road for a distance of over half a mile.

Geo. Shield, the alleged murderer of Dr. Mead, of Coudersport, has been arrested at Lock Haven. Dr. Mead had a store near Coudersport, which was entered by a stranger, who attacked the doctor with a club, crushing his skull. The doctor resisted with a poker, but his assailant being a powerful man, his resistance amounted to little. While lying helpless and speechless on the floor, his assasin robbed the store of six hundred dollars, and covered his victim up with boxes and goods and fled. Shield, who is a Swiss, had been working for the doctor, and disappeared the night of the murder. His arm contains a mark similar to that which the poker would have made, and he shows other marks of a severe struggle.

Refugee Drinkers and Great Eaters.

A "merchant prince" of New York—a portly "six footer" of great manly beauty, who never dined without his brandy and water, nor went to bed without a terapin or oyster supper, and who was never known to be drunk—died of chronic diarrhœa, a common end of those who are never intoxicated and never out of liquor. Hall's *Journal of Health* gives this account of his death:

"Months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could eat nothing without distress, and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease; in the midst of his millions he died of inanition. That is not the half, reader. He had been a steady drinker, a daily drinker, for twenty-eight years. Scrofula had been eating up one daughter for fifteen years; another is in the mad house; the third and fourth were of unearthly beauty; there was a kind of grandeur in that beauty; but they blighted, and paled, and faded—into heaven, we trust—in their sweet teens; another is tottering on the verge of the grave and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is as weak as water."

The same periodical instances another case that should supplement the one just given: "A gentleman of thirty-five was sitting in a chair with no specially critical symptoms present; still he was known to be a dissipated young man. He rose, ran fifty feet, fell down and died. The whole covering of the brain was thickened, its cavities were filled with a fluid that did not belong to it, enough to kill half a dozen with apoplexy; a great portion of one lung in a state of gangrene, and nearly all the other was hardened and useless; blood and yellow matter plastered the inner covering of the lungs while angry patches of destructive inflammation were scattered along the whole alimentary canal. Why, there was enough of death in that one man's body to have killed forty. The doctor who talks about guzzling liquor every day being healthy! is a perfect disgrace to the medical name, and ought to be turned out to break stone for the term of his natural life, at a shilling a day, and find himself."

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—House & Lot.—A two Story Frame Dwelling House containing six rooms and a kitchen, with a stable attached, in the borough of Bridgewater, and a short distance from railroad station; well of good water at the door; delightful view of River and Railroad. For further particulars inquire of

T. W. DEVORE, Baden,
jan13dwtw Beaver co. Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Margaret Bayne, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to me in Hopewell township, ROBT. W SCOTT, Ex'r.
nov16dw

STRAY Heifer.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Sharon, borough of Bridgewater, on or about the first of June, 1869, a black heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. Mrs. LUCRETIA BARR.
jan5-4w

SALESMEN.—Wanted, a few reliable, energetic salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods. Address H. E. RICHARDS & CO.
novl6dw 413 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

New York Tribune.

THE GREAT FARMERS' PAPER!

The Paper of the People.

Now is the time to Subscribe for the Great Family Newspaper!

It is cheap because its circulation is larger than that of any other newspaper.

Now is the time to form Clubs!

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the important editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, Reviews of the most interesting and important new Books; letters from our large Corps of Correspondents; latest news received by Telegraph from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in session; Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods, and General Market Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Horticulture and to comply with a frequent demands from all parts of the country for information on practical questions on the subject, we have engaged the services of a person who is experienced, in all matters to write in a familiar style a series of articles the Management of Small Farms, Fruit and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay, giving the best methods of bringing fruits planting to the ultimate disposal of the crops.

Of late years there has been a constant business carried on by unprincipled men, in selling worthless and old seeds under new names to the inexperienced. THE TRIBUNE will be always ready to guard the farmers against any such imposition, that comes within our knowledge.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To make THE TRIBUNE still more valuable to its agricultural readers, we have engaged Professor James Law, Veterinary Surgeon in Cornell University, to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and to prescribe remedies. Answers and prescriptions will be given only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We are sure that this new feature in THE TRIBUNE will add largely to its readers, as all owners of animals are liable to need the information proffered. Inquiries should be made as brief as possible; that the questions, answers and prescriptions may be published together. In short, we intend that THE TRIBUNE shall keep in the advance in all that may, in any manner, concern Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining and other interests of the country, and that for variety and completeness, it shall remain altogether the most valuable interesting and instructive NEWSPAPER published in the world.

It has been well observed that a canal reading and family of the Farmers' Club Reports in THE TRIBUNE alone will save a farmer hundreds of dollars in his crop. In addition to these reports, we shall continue to print the latest things written on the subject of agriculture by American and foreign writers, and shall increase these features from year to year. And it is no prudent farmer can do without it. As a lesson to his workmen alone, every farmer should place THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE upon their reading table every evening.

THE TRIBUNE *is the best and cheapest paper in the country.* This is not said in a spirit of boastfulness. It has fallen to New York to create the greatest newspapers of the country. Here concentrate the commerce, the manufactures, the railroad resources, the agricultural wealth of the Republic. Here all the news gathers, and the patronage is so large that journalists can afford to print it. This is not saying a word in THE TRIBUNE'S favor, but the fact is that the cheapest and best edited weekly newspaper in the country. We have all the advantages around us. We have great daily and Semi-Weekly editions. All the classified and intricate machinery of our establishment—perhaps the most complete in America—is devoted to the purpose of making THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best and cheapest newspaper in the world. The result is that we have so systematized and expanded our resources that every copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains as much matter as a duodecimo volume. Think of it! For two dollars one subscriber to THE TRIBUNE has for one year *as much reading matter as though he filled a shelf of his library with fifty volumes containing the greatest works in the language.* The force of cheapness can no further go.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the paper of the people. Here the eager student may learn the facts of each week. Here the busy man may read and substantially as if done at the regular Book-Binders, and at about one-half the usual cost.

A complete and desirable article—everybody needs it.

For sale by Martin S. Lyon (General agent for H. H. Richards & Co., manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.,) at wholesale and retail. Call and examine, or address for particulars MARTIN S. LYON, Beaver, Pa.

☞A sample of this Binder—size of Argus—may be seen at the Argus office. [sept29 1y.

SCHIFF & STEINFELD,

NEW BRIGHTON.

PRICE LIST OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Siberian Squirrel Cape and Muff	$10.00
Heavy Blankets per pair	3.50
Heavy Coverlets	4.00
20 Spring Hoop Skirt	50
Good Beaver Ladies Sacks	5.00
Nice Style in Shawls	1.00
Ladies Merino Hose	15
Good unbleached Muslin	9
Good Bleached	10
Checkered aprons	20
Ticking	10
Canton Flannel	16

All kinds of Dry Goods and Notions at corresponding prices.

Every one admits who ever dealt with Schiff & Stein's that they can not be undersold in ready made Clothing, of which they keep the largest and best selected stock in Beaver county!

Merchant Tailoring is carried on in this house in a way that whoever patronizes this firm may be pleased in regard to prices and fit. They have the lowest price in plain figures marked on every piece of cloth or cassimere. They make up an overcoat, pants or vest, and they do not deviate from that under no circumstances.

They have the lowest price in plain figures on every piece of goods, at which price they will make up a garment, and they do not deviate from this price under any circumstances.

Their Cutter, Mr. Sowyne, is regarded in New Brighton as the leading man in fashionable cutting, and there exists no doubt that he deserves this name, when you look at the elegantly fitting suits which are daily turned out by

SCHIFF & STEINFELD.
dec8tf.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

Owing to the death of the senior partner, Mr. J. M. Burchfield, the entire stock of goods will be sold regardless of Cost.

The Stock consists of

Silks, black and colored,

ALPACAS

VALINE POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,

Black Cloths, Cloakings, Broche Shawls,

PLAID SHAWLS, CASSIMERES,

and a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

No. 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov16tc.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. John W. Cooper of Beaver Falls, a Bankrupt under an Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is Hereby Given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 8th day of February, 1870, at one o'clock p. m., before P. A. Knox, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office at the Huron House in New Brighton, to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

S. C. McCURDY, Clerk.
jan28d3t

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Adam Johnston, dec'd, late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LUCY JOHNSTON,
jan7-6t Executrix.

Agents Wanted For

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY.

By C. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHAS. L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 500 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear, and open type, and will be illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Smith and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Cultivator. By it they can double their profits, teach their sons how to make money, and save time and labor. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men. It is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly six hundred copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the fall and winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make the most successful agents for this book, and during the fall and winter it is just the thing